

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

APRIL, 1953

Number 4



It's Spring

As a short cut to herd improvement and to the more profitable production of market animals

The "Gain-Test" is proving out

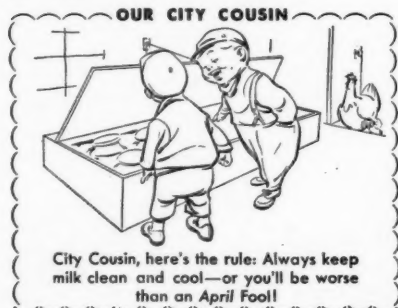
Bull calves that can make fast, low-cost gains can pass that ability on to their calves! Boars that weigh heavier at weaning times sire faster-gaining pigs. Fast-gaining ram lambs can get you a better lamb crop! These findings from repeated "gain-tests" conducted by the U.S.D.A. and state agricultural colleges are establishing a new, short-cut method to herd improvement.

Here's what gain-tests with bulls show: 1) Bull calves that make good gains produce calves that do well on the range and in the feed lot. 2) Poor doers produce slow gainers. 3) The ability of the bull to gain—good or poor—is passed on to a very high percentage of his calves. And a director of this nationwide research states: "We have summarized results from experiments in 39 states. We estimate that calves from a good, gain-tested bull are worth an average of \$45 more per head to the breeding herd. Suppose a bull produces 40 such calves a year. He would be worth an extra \$1,800."

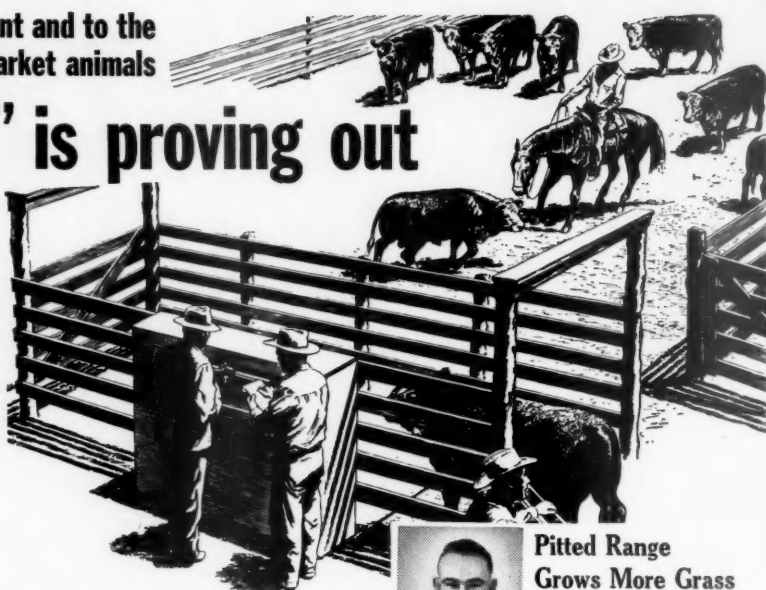
Gain-tests are conducted on a practical basis. Owners of pure-bred and commercial herds cooperate with state experiment stations. Bull calves are individually fed the same ration. Records of gains and feed costs are kept. There is little variation between breeds in gaining ability. But there is marked difference within breeds... and from the same herd. Some bulls gain up to 3½ lbs. per day, others less than 2 lbs. Similar tests are made with calves sired by these bulls. Their ability to gain follows closely the record of their sires.

Experienced stockmen with an "expert eye" can and do select, on type and conformation, profitable animals for breeding and feeding purposes. But "gain-test" records can be a valuable help... Recently an expert "eye-selected" 20 feeder steers. They were put in a feeding test with similar steers from gain-tested bulls. The eye-picked steers gained 2.15 lbs. a day, at a cost of \$20.30 per cwt. The "gain-tested" steers gained 2.35 lbs. at \$18.67 cost—more weight at \$1.63 less per cwt.

Complete information on how you can "gain-test" sires, and results of what others have done, are available. Just write to your State Agricultural College, Animal Husbandry Department.



City Cousin, here's the rule: Always keep milk clean and cool—or you'll be worse than an April Fool!



Pitted Range Grows More Grass

by Robert L. Lang,
University of Wyoming, Laramie



Robert L. Lang

Grazing capacity increased one-third! Meat produced per acre increased one-third! And twice as much grass left at the end of the grazing season! Range pitting gives these results on native, short grass, dry land range.

Range pitting is done with an eccentric one-way disc. The discs are set off center two inches on the gangbolt. The long sides of the discs are rotated so that the pits are staggered and not dug side by side. Pits are about three feet long, six inches wide and four inches deep. They loosen and renovate sod-bound range and make storage basins that hold excess moisture during heavy rains. Even though pitting removes about one-third of the existing cover, the net result is more and better grass. With more grass stubble left at the end of the grazing season, further benefits are obtained. The stubble holds snow in winter; helps protect the soil from erosion and alternate thawing and freezing, and adds organic matter.

In good moisture years, the application of 10 tons of manure, or 200 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre, increases the production of cool season grasses. In dry years, these fertilizers had little effect. A fertilizing program on dry land range is necessarily a gamble on the seasonal rainfall.

For complete details of range pitting studies, write Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie. Ask for Bulletin No. 318.

"Business and farm leadership depend in the long run on our continuing ability to convince the average citizen that what is good for business and agriculture is good for him."

John S. Coleman, President
Burroughs Adding Machine Company

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Nutrition is our business—and yours

Same Goal for Both



When it comes right down to cases, you livestock producers and we meat packers both have the same goal—namely to make a decent living by supplying the American people with good meat. In doing that, you and we operate like the various departments of any large business organization.

You are the Production Department. With your work, land and equipment and "know-how" you provide the raw material, that is, the meat animals.

After that, our job begins as the Manufacturing Department. We "process" your livestock into saleable products—meat, in hundreds of cuts, grades and kinds. And then we distribute that meat to 300,000 retail stores all over America. In our part of the job, as a wholesaler, we also act as the Sales, Merchandising and Shipping Departments.

The point I am making is that your job and our job is essential. We couldn't get along without you. Without the services of a nationwide meat packer it would be almost impossible for you to bridge the 1,000-mile gap between your livestock on the hoof and meat on the table. But we are equipped to manufacture, sell and distribute economically on a nationwide basis. To do our job last year Swift paid out 23 1/10¢ of each average sales dollar for manufacturing, merchandising, selling and distribution. Farmers and ranchers received 76 1/10¢ for "raw materials." What was left as earnings for performing our services was 8/10 of one cent.

Tom Glazer
Agricultural Research Department



FAMOUS AUCTIONEER RETIRES

Arthur W. Thompson, who has cried the National and other western ram sales for a number of years, has announced his retirement from auction work of all kinds. Not in too robust health for several years past, Colonel Thompson has been advised by his physician that he must avoid the strain of traveling and selling.

While Colonel Thompson is better known to sheepmen as a ram sale auctioneer, he is internationally known for his work in Hereford sales. Recognition of his contribution to the livestock industry was given in 1951 when his portrait was hung in the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago.

While sheepmen will miss the services of Colonel Thompson, undoubtedly he has earned the right to rest and rebuild his health, and the National Wool Growers Association wishes him good health and happiness in his retirement.

COLORADO RAM SALE CANCELED

The 1953 Colorado Ram Sale was canceled by the Board of Directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in its meeting in Glenwood Springs on February 28th. The directors held that the services rendered association members by the sale were not sufficient to warrant its continuance at this time.

(Continued on page 36)

IT'S SPRING



Nothing much need be said about our cover picture: It's Spring in every respect. Miss Betty Anderson of Rathdrum, Idaho, Queen of the 1952 Little International Livestock Show at the University of Idaho, is the beautiful shepherdess. The lamb

apparently is trying to take the spotlight with a little mugging. Photographer, Newt Cutler, Moscow, Idaho.

April, 1953

This is Why More Than **70%**
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★ EASY TO
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CAKE IN CAN OR
ON SHEEP

★ NEW ORANGE
COLOR—Plus 5 other
bright colors

★ SAVES MONEY—
YOU BRAND MORE
SHEEP PER GALLON

★ COSTS NO MORE

★ BRANDS SHEEP
WET OR DRY

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SENATOR KARL E. MUNDT
South Dakota

Faith, Hope and Parity

Prayer of the U. S. Wool Industry

By RAY W. WILLOUGHBY

President, National Wool Growers Association, and Chairman, Allied Wool Industry Committee

BY the time you read this, hearings should be under way in Washington, conducted by the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the subject of "Exports and Imports and Their Effect On Farm Price Support Programs."

In these hearings lies the FAITH of the wool growers in their industry, their HOPE for the future AND their demand for PARITY based on the American standard of living.

The Allied Wool Industry Committee has become the spearhead of the drive by all segments of the domestic wool industry to present the case of the growers and handlers and their need for tariff protection from cheap labor-produced and subsidized foreign wools which have broken the American wool market price.

The Allied committee, formed at the industry meeting in Denver early last February, is now coordinating efforts of the National Wool Growers Association, National Wool Marketing Corporation, the various State Wool Growers Associations, the Western Wool Handlers Association, the Texas wool warehousemen and the domestic segment of the Boston Wool Trade.

The hearings before the Senate committee are expected to last from four to five weeks, with officials of Government,

the general farm organizations and even the mass production proponents of "free trade with no tariffs," such as the automobile industry, to testify first. Then the various commodity groups will be heard on their problems. Some of the groups will present their story of the need for export markets while others like wool, being damaged so badly by imports, will present their case on the need for protection.

In order to permit the wool industry and similarly affected commodity groups to present a solution as well as to testify on the problem, a distinguished group of Senators, headed by Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota, a senior member of the Committee on Agriculture, have introduced a parity tariff bill called the "Parity Protection Amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949."

The bill is extremely simple. It states its purpose as "A Bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to strengthen American agriculture and reduce the cost of price-support operations."

The proposed act is only two paragraphs long. It says:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1949,

as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(e) Whenever the Secretary shall make price support available to any commodity, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be notified and shall be advised the parity price of such commodity for the marketing season. Upon receipt of this notice, the Secretary of the Treasury shall impose and collect such duty or additional duty on all imports of such commodity as is necessary so that the duty paid price in United States dollars is not less than the parity price."

The story behind the necessity for legislation of this kind is just as simple. It is not alone that the wool growers have seen their prices decline 51 percent in a period of 20 months. Actually, all agriculture now stands at a crossroads of decisions which must be made in the immediate future by the Congress and the new administration.

The foreign trade program of the United States on the one hand and the farm support program on the other hand, are in deep conflict.

President Eisenhower campaigned for office on the platform of Government attempting to help the farmer find "parity in the market place." The President is committed to a program of encouraging foreign trade.

Thus, when coupled with the laws now in effect, the Nation stands committed to a policy of encouraging foreign trade and also to a policy of maintaining American agriculture at or near parity levels. The goals sought in these two policies cannot be successfully and practically achieved unless the policy on foreign trade takes into consideration the policy on maintaining agricultural prices at parity. AND, in both policies the cost to the taxpayers must be considered.

These conflicts, now existing, have plunged the domestic wool industry into a depression in the midst of an all-time high period in national income, and have actually made domestic wool production unprofitable from a private enterprise standpoint.

If agriculture and the wool industry can obtain Parity Protection rather than taxpayer payoffs, then the industry can build a sound economy under private enterprise and all agriculture could support a program of developing foreign trade. And the cost of both foreign aid and farm supports could be cut for the taxpayers while still preserving the American standard of living.

There is no doubt that this position will be strongly opposed by many groups. The slogan of "trade, not aid," started by Great Britain, has become almost the theme song of the free traders. There has been expenditure of big publicity funds already and these publicists have made it sound almost like an American idea. They give no explanation of what "trade, not aid" means or what actual results could be accomplished. America has the lowest tariffs now of any of the nations with whom we are asked to increase our trade.

The mass production industries headed by the automobile manufacturers maintain that America must adopt a policy of free trade in order to develop export markets for these mass producing industries.

They forget that free trade, which would wipe out many small industries and much of American agriculture, would destroy the best market in the world. At the present time American workers in agriculture and industry can all afford to own a Ford. But Henry Ford might learn, if he is successful in inaugurating a free trade policy, that no wool grower or sheepherder would have the money to buy another Ford. Thus would begin the destruction of the market that makes possible the efficiency of mass producing industries.

Evidence that the Congress is becoming more aware every day of the need for protection for American agriculture is seen in the speeches being made on the floor

that point out the fallacy of using free trade as a panacea to the problem of cost of world aid. It would mean the lowering of the American standard of living to the standard of living of the countries we are trying to help rather than lifting them to a higher standard of living in their own country.

Congressman Wesley D'Ewart of Montana, author of the Parity Protection Amendment Bill pending in the House of Representatives, points out that the wool industry is an outstanding example of the havoc that can be created in American agriculture. It has been forced to curtail production almost 50 percent in ten years

PARITY PROTECTION BILL IN SENATE — S. 1538

The Parity Protection Bill (S. 1538) was introduced in the United States Senate on April 1st by 14 Senators, headed by Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota. The other sponsor Senators are: Francis Case, South Dakota; Wallace F. Bennett, Utah; Arthur V. Watkins, Utah; Herman Welker, Idaho; Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho; Hugh Butler, Nebraska; Guy Cordon, Oregon; Pat McCarran, Nevada; Milton R. Young, North Dakota; Edward J. Thye, Minnesota; Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado; Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming; Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming.

Bills on parity protection were introduced in the House by Congressman D'Ewart of Montana (H.R. 1427) on January 9th, and by Congressman Fisher of Texas on January 26th (H.R. 2093).

through inability to compete with subsidized and cheap-labor produced foreign wools, while our Government not only stood by, insofar as protection to the domestic producers was concerned, but actually aided in the destruction of this once great segment of American agriculture.

This policy, says D'Ewart, has been continued despite the fact that nearly two years ago the Defense Department warned that America was in an indefensible position from a standpoint of national defense unless we doubled the wool production of the United States. This, because every pound of wool classified as a strategic war material which has to be imported, must be brought over supply lines from 6,000 to 12,000 miles long. In the event of war that would mean more ships required and protection would have to be furnished

against underwater attack, surface attack and attack by air. This in turn would mean not only tying up badly needed equipment but a tremendous manpower undertaking.

It also would mean the continued wasting of the natural resources of the range areas of the United States where much of the grass and feed crop can be harvested only by sheep if the Nation is to obtain any good from these resources.

Congressman D'Ewart has requested the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee to hold hearings on this parity protection bill in the immediate future but no date has yet been set.

This is no easy task that the wool industry has set itself in fighting for protection of their industry and their homes and ranges. Powerful, organized and well-financed groups in this country and abroad have launched an intensive attack to try to lower even the present tariff rates. The plight of the wool grower is such that he cannot continue in business unless the present tariff rate is raised. The sheep growers in almost 90 percent of the cases already have to finance, even to the extent of mortgaging their capital investments of land and equipment, in order to stay in business.

The Allied Wool Industry Committee and the participating organizations down to the individual growers with their determination to correct this unfair position they have been placed in, are fighting now with their backs to the wall. However, we believe we can get a hearing, not just before the Congress, but before the American people, and this almost last-ditch stand of the wool growers is a fight based upon faith in the industry, hope for the future and an honest belief that the American people do want parity based on the American standard of living.

FOREST FEES

An A.P. dispatch out of Washington on March 19th reports the average grazing fees on the national forests for the current season as follows:

54 cents per head per month on cattle,

11.75 cents per head per month on sheep.

Last year's average fees were 64 cents on cattle and 15.25 on sheep.

The official announcement from the Forest Service itself has not yet been received.

WASHINGTON LOG OF YOUR ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2: Attended conference of interested parties, called by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, on the question of Federal lands.

MARCH 5: President Willoughby and Secretary Jones attended a meeting on tariff and trade policy. An effective program was worked out with all parties interested in protecting domestic industry. Details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

MARCH 7: Visited with Senator Butler of Nebraska, who had made the statement that he had understood the capital gains tax was one of the main factors for the predicament in which the cattlemen find themselves. This, of course, is not true, and the Senator was very willing to admit he was mistaken after going over the figures. He recognized that although the same capital gains provision applied to sheep, there had been no increase in sheep numbers because of that provision.

MARCH 7: Visited with Senator Case of South Dakota, requesting that he ask the Defense Department to make clear in their regulations that raw wool is to be used under the Buy-American Act, to try to avoid the necessity of legislation. Senator Lester Hunt (Wyoming)

ASSOCIATION EFFORTS APPRECIATED

I admired your photograph of the annual convention in the January issue. The sheep industry is in very capable hands. I wonder what other organization could present a more striking picture of such a good-looking, intelligent and alert delegation than this. The briefs presented in Washington by our Secretary Jones and his committees have in the past and are doing a splendid job not only protecting and looking after the interests of the sheep industry in the United States, but are a tower of strength in Canada also.

As president of the Alberta Sheep Breeders, I say "Thank you."

*Arthur C. B. Grenville
Morris, Alberta, Canada*

and Senator Lyndon Johnson's (Texas) administrative assistant were also approached about this. These Senators are members of the Armed Services Committee.

MARCH 9: Visited with Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana.

MARCH 10: Visited with Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah.

MARCH 12: Testified before the House Agriculture Committee on H.R. 1972, a bill to give the Forest Service 10 percent of all fees for recreation and wildlife purposes. Our statement is printed elsewhere in this issue.

MARCH 13: Met with American Farm Bureau Federation representatives, attempting to get their support of parity protection idea.

MARCH 14: Met with Congressmen D'Ewart (Montana) and Harrison (Wyoming) relative to introducing the Uniform Federal Grazing Land Act. (This was introduced in the House on March 17 as H.R. 4023.)

MARCH 17: Attended luncheon and meeting for the Conference of Western Senators, presided over by Senator Pat McCarran (Nevada), relative to Federal land management and reorganization.

MARCH 17: Visited with Senator Barrett of Wyoming on the Federal land bill. (The bill was introduced in the Senate as S. 1491 by Senators Butler and Barrett on March 27.)

MARCH 17: Attended a portion of a meeting of a group interested in agricultural research appropriations.

MARCH 20 and 21: Visited numerous Senators to ask their support of the Parity Protection Amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949.

MARCH 20: Conferred with Mr. D. R. Broadhead, Executive Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and with Mr. Don A. Paarlberg, the Economic Adviser to Secretary Benson.

MARCH 23: Visited with Congressman Berry (South Dakota) mainly to see if there were any further developments on the application of Section 303 of the Tariff Act.

MARCH 23: Met again with parties of interest on Federal lands. This was a follow-up on the meeting called for March 2nd by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS ATTEND BENSON MEETINGS

The First Annual National Farm and Ranch Congress, sponsored by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, will be held in Denver on April 7th. Secretary of Agriculture Benson will be special guest. National Secretary J. M. Jones will be in attendance, and will take part in a roundtable discussion on "Is a Support Program the Complete Answer for Sound Agriculture and the Livestock Industry?"

Assistant Secretary Edwin E. Marsh will represent the National Wool Growers Association at a luncheon in Salt Lake on April 6th. This will be sponsored by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Benson will be honored guest.

MARCH 24: Met with Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary to Secretary of Interior McKay, to attempt to get a favorable report out of that department on our land bill.

MARCH 25: Continued conferences with numerous Senators requesting sponsorship of Parity Protection Amendment. Ernest Williams and R. W. Hodge of Texas were in Washington, and we visited the Texas Senators together.

MARCH 25: Met with O. R. Strackbein relative to the new import-export group.

Innumerable conferences with individual Senators, Congressmen and Government officials in connection with sheep industry problems were also held.

Slated for the Future

APRIL 9: Beginning on this date hearings will be held on "Agricultural Imports and Exports and Their Effect Upon Price Support Programs." The National Wool Growers Association will testify, but the exact date is not set. It appears that it will probably be around the first of May.

Embattled Wool Growers Take Leading Role in New National Tariff Fight

THE American wool producing industry, fighting for its existence against foreign imports, has joined in the formation of a nation-wide committee on import competition, to coordinate efforts to obtain tariff protection for American producers and workers in agriculture and industry.

National Wool Grower Association President Ray W. Willoughby was named to a fifteen-man committee which will guide the activities of the broader group to be known as the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy.

Creation of the country-wide committee was the outcome of an all-day meeting of a large group of representatives of industry, agriculture and labor called together recently in Washington to consider the growing problem of import competition in the American market and the means of preventing widespread injury and possible economic disaster.

Principal among the measures considered were the escape and peril point provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, which expires in June of this year and which will come before Congress for renewal. Hearings are expected to open in April. The so-called Daniel Bell Report was the subject of pointed attack for its open espousal of further tariff reductions, removal of import quotas, etc.

Over 125 representatives of national organizations and individual enterprises responded to the call. Present were spokesmen for such important segments of agriculture as cattle-raising, dairying, wool, fruit, nut and vegetable growing; east and west coast fisheries; extractive industries such as coal, petroleum (independent association), and inedible animal fats; as well as a wide variety of miscellaneous manufacturing groups producing chemicals, synthetics, cotton textiles, meat (independent associations), paper and pulp, books, bicycles, cordage, aluminum, scientific apparatus, glassware, pottery, motorcycles, hats and millinery, matches, gloves, lace, wine, cutlery, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, pins and fasteners, band instruments, etc.

Direct employment in the industries and producers represented was estimated at more than 4½ million or from 20 to 25 percent of the Nation's total work force in manufacturing, agriculture and mining. The meeting was regarded by those pres-

ent as the broadest of its kind ever to assemble in the United States.

The announced purpose of the gathering was to determine means of bringing before the public the basic facts relating to import competition and the present low level of our tariff; as well as to counteract the ruinous free trade proposals recently made by Henry Ford II and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

The assembled group considered at length the question of trade agreement extension legislation, Tariff Commission organization and related matters. Extreme dissatisfaction was expressed over the administration of the Escape Clause by the Tariff Commission in recent years. Strong feeling was evident in condemnation of the alleged refusal of the Commission's majority members in the past two years to carry out the intent of Congress as set forth in the Escape Clause contained in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

The establishment of flexible import quotas as a suitable instrument of import regulation, both to the benefit of import trade and the safeguarding of the domestic market, was endorsed. The indiscriminate condemnation of import quotas by the Department of State in past years was itself severely criticized.

The conclave unanimously adopted a declaration on tariffs and trade that undertook to answer the principal assumptions of those who advocate further tariff reductions.

1. The assumption that our producers and manufacturers have nothing to fear from import competition was answered partly in these words: "A great share of our production is NOT the output of huge factories concentrated under one roof. It is the work of thousands of smaller enterprises and activities that in the aggregate cover the length and breadth of the land, employing millions of workers.

"Their man-hour productivity is lower because of the nature of the product, the smaller production units, their geographical dispersal or failure to achieve full mechanization to date." While in no sense a mark of inefficiency, these conditions make for a less favorable competitive position.

2. Another assumption considered was one which holds that inability of our industries and branches of agriculture to compete with imports without protection marks such producers as inefficient, marginal and uneconomic, and therefore not entitled to public support against annihilation.

"Should our producers pay wages as low as those prevailing in other countries, they would have little or no difficulty in competing," the declaration said.

As for shifting industry and workers into "more productive fields," as has been proposed in official studies, the declaration continued, "the time when it would be most necessary to engage in uprooting workers and liquidating enterprises would be precisely the time least propitious for absorption in the mass production industries, i.e. in a buyer's market. The mass production industries would be faced with unemployment problems of their own."

3. Yet another common assertion confronted by the declaration was that success in the struggle against communism depends upon a freer flow of trade and that we must lead the way by setting an example.

The declaration admitted that a freer flow of trade may be desirable, especially among the European nations themselves so that they may gain the economies of a mass market. This may be recognized, the declaration stated, "without applying the diagnosis to us. We do not suffer from the same disease. We already have a mass market. Why then take the same medicine as Europe?" It was asserted that we had indeed already greatly reduced our tariff.

4. The assumption that our trade barriers are high and excessive, as is commonly charged both here and abroad, was also challenged.

"Our average tariff has been reduced, one way or another, by nearly 75 percent since the 1931-35 period. We have imposed non-tariff barriers very sparingly. Our average duty on dutiable items is today only 12 percent. Twenty years ago it was 50 percent.

"Our imports have expanded impressively since before the war. Compared with 1938 our PER CAPITA imports have increased in physical volume by over 50 percent," the declaration stated.

The declaration concluded as follows:

"Stabilization of the American economy at a high level of production and employment is the most important single economic objective facing this country.

"Success in achieving this goal is no less important to all other countries that have a heavy stake in the United States as an export market.

"The problem of the dollar gap pales to insignificance in comparison. Whereas this gap is in the magnitude of \$4 or \$5 billion a year, a decline of only 10 percent in our national income would represent a loss of over \$25 billion. Unregulated imports hitting a buyer's market would soon accomplish such a result.

"Efforts to eliminate the dollar gap by further reckless tariff reduction to

stimulate imports could indeed precipitate a recession that would quickly shake down our economy by tens of billions of dollars. We might thus indeed get rid of the dollar gap but in return produce a gulf between our national output and our purchasing power. Better a gap than a gulf!"

At the end of its session the gathering appointed O. R. Strackbein, presently Chairman of The National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, as chairman of the 15-man committee that will steer the new organization.

Members of this committee are:

Chairman: O. R. Strackbein, Washington, D. C.

Chemical Manufacturing: P. K. Lawrence, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Association, Wilmington, Delaware.

Coal: Tom Pickett, Executive Vice President, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.

Fish: Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic Fishermen's Union, Boston, Mass.

Fruits and Vegetables: LaMonte Graw, Executive Vice President, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Orlando, Florida.

Glassware: Harry H. Cook, President, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Toledo, Ohio.

Hats and Millinery: Warren Smith, Secretary, The Hat Institute, New York, N. Y.

Lace: Edward R. Place, Washington Representative of the American Lace Manufacturers Association.

Motorcycles: William H. Davidson, President, Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Nuts, Citrus Fruits, Miscellaneous Manufactures: John Breckinridge, Attorney, Representing Clients, Washington, D. C.

Photoengraving: E. J. Volz, President, International Photo-Engravers' Union, New York, N. Y.

Pottery: E. L. Torbert, United States Potters Association, Syracuse, New York.

Tuna: E. L. Morris, Director, Tuna Research Foundation, Long Beach, California.

Wool: Ray W. Willoughby, President, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah and San Angelo, Texas.

More Protection Proposed In Bill to Extend Trade Agreements Act: H.R. 4294

HEARINGS on H.R. 4294 to extend the Trade Agreements Act will open April 22nd before the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill was introduced by Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania. Since the present Trade Agreements Act expires June 12th, action on the measure is expected before that date.

H.R. 4294 would: (1) extend trade agreements authority of the President for one year only; (2) increase the Tariff Commission from 6 to 7 members to avoid a deadlock, with no more than 4 members from one political party; (3) make it mandatory that Tariff Commission recommendations on "escape clause" be followed in raising tariffs where domestic industry is being damaged or threatened with damage by imports; (4) require the President to

follow "peril-point" recommendations of the Tariff Commission when negotiating trade agreements, so that he could not set up lower tariffs than the Commission advises would imperil domestic industry.

Changes Proposed in Section 22 of A.A. Act

CONGRESSMAN Ellsworth of Oregon and Congressman Mack of Washington introduced two identical bills in the House on March 25th designed to take the discretion from the President with respect to imposing import controls under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and to require the Secretary of Agriculture to administer Section 22, making his findings and recommendations final and binding upon the President.

Section 22 of the AAA, briefly, provides that import quotas on agricultural commodities shall be imposed when imports of such commodities tend to interfere with the price support or other programs administered by the Department of Agriculture.

The Ellsworth bill is H.R. 4204 and the Mack bill is H.R. 4218. They are substantially the same as the bill which has been sponsored in the past several years by Senators Magnuson of Washington and Morse of Oregon and which has passed the Senate twice but on both occasions was lost in conference with the House. Similar bills, it is reported, will be introduced by other members of Congress from Western States and Senators Magnuson and Cordon, it is reported, will lead the fight in the Senate on this proposal.

President's Plan For USDA Reorganization

PRESIDENT Eisenhower sent his plan for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture to Congress on March 25, 1953. It calls for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (there is one now) and an Administrative Assistant Secretary. It also provides for the transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture of certain other agricultural functions which are currently handled by other officers and agencies in the USDA. In other words it gives to the Secretary control of all functions for which he is now responsible. Excepted in the transfer were the functions of hearing examiners under the Agricultural Procedure Act; corporations of the Department and their directors and officers; the advisory board of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Farm Credit Administration

on which general legislation is expected. The plan did not include a proposal to transfer the Bureau of Land Management from the Department of the Interior to that of Agriculture as had been expected.

The reorganization plan will go into effect in 60 days unless the Senate or House pass a resolution disapproving it.

Abolishes F.A.R. Office

SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson early in March abolished the former Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and set up in its place a Foreign Agricultural Service within the USDA. Romeo E. Short, who will head the new service, is to devote "full time to the development of the office both for our own protection as well as to aid other governments in their American marketing," Secretary Benson states.

Freight Rate Items

THE carriers have denied the request of the Boston Wool Trade Association to restore the service of counting, marking and weighing of wool in the West at a charge in cents per hundred pounds for performing the service.

A meeting of the Western Traffic Association's Executive Committee in March revealed that the carriers all held that the rule covering this service should not be restored.

"The cancellation of the service," A. J. Stilling, an assistant freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, states, "as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I&S Docket 5953, was based not only on the cost to the carrier of performing the service but also upon the difficulty of supplying qualified manpower to perform the service and the fact that some shippers were expressing an interest in having the same kind of service for other commodities."

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE LOADING AND UNLOADING CHARGES

The National Wool Growers Association and the American National Cattlemen's Association, Western Livestock Industry and Meat Council and the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., are vigorously opposing the proposal of the carriers to increase present loading and unloading charges on livestock at railroad operated stockyards. The increase proposed is from 83 cents to \$1.04 on single decks and from \$1.66 to \$2.06 on double decks.

Uniform Federal Grazing Bill Reaches Congress

THE Uniform Federal Grazing Land Act has finally reached Congress. It was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 17, 1953 by the Honorable Wesley D'Ewart of Montana and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is known as H.R. 4023.

An identical bill, S. 1491, was placed in the Senate hopper on March 27th by Senators Barrett of Wyoming and Butler of Nebraska. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

After four years of work the decision of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee to have the bill introduced came on the heel of reliable reports that the plan for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture contained the proposal to transfer the Bureau of Land Management, or at least part of its functions, from the Department of the Interior, to the Agricultural Department. Such action was halted and

it remains to be seen whether or not consolidation of the administration of public lands will be proposed in the reorganization bill affecting the Department of Interior.

The National Wool Growers Association is on record as opposing such a transfer (Platform and Program, 1953, Resolution 30) as no value can be seen "in any change in the present administration until there is established a basic federal land policy," which the present measure proposes.

Hearings on the House bill (H.R. 4023) are scheduled to be held May 20th, 21st and 22nd before a subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs, with Congressman D'Ewart as chairman, and it is hoped that concurrent hearings will be held by the Senate as a result of S. 1491 introduced by Senators Barrett and Butler.

H.R. 4023 follows with an explanation of its provisions.

made of these lands, including watershed conservation, timber production, mining, recreation, and wildlife, and thereby to promote the general welfare, and insofar as practical to attain these purposes through cooperation with the individual permittees as well as with the organizations of local inhabitants and stockmen.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply to lands within Federal Grazing Districts, National Forests, including acquired lands, and lands administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Sec. 4. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of any department having jurisdiction of any of the lands to which this Act applies.

(b) The term "base property" means lands, water or range improvements, or any combination thereof, owned, leased or occupied, and used for the support of the livestock for which a grazing privilege is sought and on the basis of which the extent of a permit is computed.

(c) The term "grazing privilege holder" means one who has a right from an authorized source to graze livestock on lands to which this Act applies.

Sec. 5. (a) Base property standards shall be maintained for each locality concerned by the Secretary in accordance with the customary practices of the grazing privilege holders of such locality.

(b) Standards concerning the percentage and kinds of livestock to be grazed which must be owned by privilege holders shall be determined for each locality concerned by the Secretary, based on the advice and recommendations of the advisory board for such locality pursuant to the provisions as established by the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, or the Act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82).

H.R. 4023: Uniform Federal Grazing Land Act With Explanations

A bill to provide for the revision of the public land laws in order to provide for orderly use, improvement, and development of the Federal lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as the "Uniform Federal Grazing Land Act."

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds (1) that approximately 50 per centum of the total land area of the States listed in this Act is federally owned; (2) that precipitation in that area averages less than one-third of that in the Middle West or East; (3) that one to four drought years out of ten characterize the region; (4) that nearly all of the Federal range and a considerable amount of intermingled privately owned lands and waters are unable by themselves to provide for a year-round livestock operation; (5) that close coordination between seasonal ranges and stock watering facilities are essential to the proper utilization of both Federal and private lands and water

in this area; (6) that no uniform standard exists among the various Federal agencies administering grazing on Federal lands in this area, and that the resulting lack of coordination has adversely affected the proper protection of the Federal grazing lands and the privately owned lands and water dependent upon such Federal grazing lands for their proper use, and the stability of the livestock industry in that area, and in that and other ways has deteriorated the economic well-being of the area.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to establish such grazing practices and procedures on the lands to which this Act applies, as will tend (1) to protect and improve the Federal grazing lands and to increase their carrying capacity; (2) to assure an adequate and sustained yield of grass and other edible forage crops; (3) to establish sound principles of agricultural tenancy in the administration of such Federal grazing lands; (4) to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range; (5) to give full consideration to the safeguarding of all other resources and multiple uses

Explanation of Section 5

Sec. 5. (a) Provision has been made for continuance by the administrators of the present policy of maintaining base property standards to fit the customary practices which shape the kind of land use pattern necessary under the climatic and economic circumstances of each local economy of the region concerned.

(b) Provides for setting up, by the Secretary, based upon the advice and recommendations of local advisory boards, of standards of ownership of livestock and the kind for which the range is best suited.

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Sec. 6. (a) Whenever privileges, including renewals thereof, for the grazing on a paid permit basis of domestic livestock on any lands to which this Act applies are to be granted by the Secretary, holders of established grazing privileges shall be given first preference for the continued use of their grazing allotments as established, such first preference status to continue, subject to section 11 of this Act, for as long as and to the extent that the said privilege holders continue to use their privileges beneficially in the public interest and to comply with the standards provided for in section 5.

(b) In any case in which a grazing allotment increases in grazing capacity, as determined by the Secretary, the increased capacity shall go to the allottee concerned so long as and to the extent that he meets or, within a reasonable period, can meet the qualifications listed in subsection (a). In any case in which a grazing allotment decreases in grazing capacity, as determined by the Secretary, any resultant range protection adjustment shall be applied to the particular allotment concerned.

Explanation of Section 6

Sec. 6. (a) Provision is made to protect those now established in use of the tenancy privilege and to be safeguarded thereon by the stability provisions, subject at all times to Section 11 of the Act.

(b) Gives permittees the opportunity to increase their allotted numbers as a result of increased carrying capacity so that the incentive to up-build the range is always present; otherwise if every time the carrying capacity is increased

as a result of good management and extra effort, a part of the allotment is given to another tenant, the incentive for good range conservation is lost.

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Sec. 7. The Secretary is authorized and directed to provide by rules and regulations for the transfer of grazing privileges on lands to which this Act applies. Established grazing privilege holders shall be entitled to transfer their grazing privileges, as they stand at the time, to successors. The continuance of the privilege thereafter by such successors shall be subject to the provisions of section 6 of this Act. No charge or penalty shall be made or required by the Secretary in connection with any such transfer.

Explanation of Section 7

Sec. 7. Under this section, the Secretary is to provide by rules and regulations for transfer of the grazing privilege to others who can and must qualify under sections 5 and 6 of the Act. Cuts for protection to the range would not wait for a transfer, and could not be made simply because of the transfer.

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Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to conduct a comprehensive economic study for the purpose of obtaining such information with respect to the various regions concerned as may be necessary to establish a schedule of fees for grazing privileges on the lands to which this Act applies which will take into consideration the investment required in base properties, requirements of the local economy of the particular region, and all other relevant facts and circumstances.

(b) Pending the completion of such study, existing methods of determining grazing fees and the presently established bases therefor, with respect to lands to which this Act applies, shall remain in effect.

Explanation of Section 8

Sec. 8. The purpose of this section is to make sure the fees charged are compatible with range conservation requirements and in line with the permittees' ability to pay and still meet their operating costs as tenants, including a fair return upon the base property in-

vestments required of them as a tenancy qualification.

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Sec. 9. The Secretary is authorized and directed to promote the construction and maintenance of fences, range water facilities, and other such improvements; the undertaking of range re-seeding projects and improved range management practices upon the Federal lands concerned to the maximum practicable extent by the holders of grazing privileges, at their own expense, and as an incentive to make such improvements the Secretary shall provide by rules and regulations for compensation to such privilege holders or their lawful successors in interest for the loss of the value of such improvements, where such improvements shall have been authorized by the proper governmental agency and where such loss is caused by subsequent governmental action and is not caused by unlawful acts of the privilege holders or their lawful successors in interest.

Explanation of Section 9

Sec. 9. This section is to protect and encourage the tenant to practice proper methods of conservation and spend his time and his own money for the up-building of the range with reasonable assurance of compensation for such improvements if subsequently the administrator found it necessary to take the land for other uses.

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Sec. 10. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, such Act shall apply in the administration of this Act, except that nothing in the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to the exercise by the Secretary of his powers under section 11 of this Act. All cases of adjudication arising under this Act shall be determined on the record after opportunity for agency hearing. An established grazing privilege as provided in section 6 (a) of this Act shall be considered to be an activity of a continuing nature within the meaning of section 9 (b) of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) (1) Section 1 (d) of the Act of December 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 1129; 5 U. S. C. 1031 (d) is amended by inserting after "Secretary;" the following: "when such order was entered by the Secretary of the Interior, 'agency' means the Secretary;"

(b) (2) Section 2 of such Act (64 Stat. 1129; 5 U. S. C. 1032) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first paragraph thereof a comma and the following: "and (d) all final orders of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior under the Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act, except orders issued under section 11 thereof".

Explanation of Section 10

Sec. 10. It is the intent of this section to make appeal provisions apply to the administrator of public range similar to those applicable to the Packers and Stockyards Act, and the Federal Communications Act, which in our judgment means the administrator's actions would only be subject to Court review after administrative remedies, including formal hearings, were exhausted, and only then if such actions were done with malice or caprice, or were done in direct conflict with the provisions set out in sections 5 to 9 of the Act.

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Sec. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict the power of the Secretary, in his discretion, to limit or discontinue the grazing use of any lands under his jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing injury to said lands from grazing, or to change the use of any such lands from grazing to any other authorized use.

Explanation of Section 11

Sec. 11. Gives the Secretary full and complete authority to protect and manage the lands for the benefit of, or in the interest of the public. He may limit or discontinue the grazing use after permits are issued for the purpose of estopping injury from grazing, or to change the use from grazing to any other authorized use.

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Sec. 12 (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed or administered in any way to diminish or impair any right to the possession and use of water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes which has heretofore

vested or accrued under existing law validly affecting the public lands or which may be hereafter initiated or acquired and maintained in accordance with such law. So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest, or estate in or to the lands or in any way limit or restrict any right, title, or interest of the United States in such lands.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any way altering or restricting the right to hunt or fish, in accordance with the laws of any State, upon lands to which this Act applies or as vesting in any grazing privilege holder any right whatsoever to interfere with any multiple use of such lands.

(c) Nothing herein contained shall restrict (1) the acquisition, granting, or use under existing law of permits or right-of-way within the lands to which this Act applies; (2) ingress or egress over such lands for all proper and lawful purposes, or (3) prospecting, locating, developing, mining, entering, leasing, or patenting the mineral resources of such lands under laws applicable thereto.

Explanation of Section 12

- Sec. 12. (a) Protects the public's interest
(b) Protects the sportsmen's interest
(c) All other multiple users
(d) Covers police powers of the State.

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Sec. 13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as restricting the respective States from enforcing any and all statutes enacted for police regulation, nor shall the police power of the respective States be, by this Act, impaired or restricted, and all laws heretofore enacted by the respective States or any thereof, or that may hereafter be enacted as regards public health or public welfare, shall at all times be in full force and effect: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States.

Sec. 14. Nothing herein shall be construed as modifying or limiting the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, or the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law 478, Eighty-first Congress), except to the extent such provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 15. Any violation of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule or regulation authorized by this Act, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.

CORRECTION

To The Editor: I was very pleased to find my answer to "This Month's Quiz" used in its entirety in the February issue of your fine magazine. However, there is one typesetting error in the context of the letter that could lead to confusion as to what I wanted to say. In the second paragraph the sentence ending: "to subvert our constitutional liberties and our Bill of Rights through the very effective law," should have read: "to subvert our constitutional liberties and our Bill of Rights through the very effective means of treaty law."

—Walter G. Downie
Sanderson, Texas

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The Editors are very sorry that the above mistake was made. Mr. Downie's statement in the February Wool Grower (Page 30) asks for all-out support for the Bricker Amendment to the Federal Constitution:

"The Bricker Amendment would, if adopted, change Article Six of the Constitution so that treaties would become the supreme law of our land ONLY if they did not conflict with the constitutions and laws of our Nation and our 48 States.

"Behind the shelter of Article Six of our own U. S. Constitution, the internationalist do-gooders and Stalinists within the United Nations and within our own Government are waging a sinister and well-planned campaign to subvert our Constitutional liberties and our Bill of Rights through the very effective means of treaty law. Thus they plan to communize us without ever firing a shot or passing a law in Congress."

Experiments in Hybridization of Sheep

Results of Study Being Conducted at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, as Published under the Heading, "Cross-breeding Sheep Increases Meat Production in Market Lambs," in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1952.

At Beltsville, Maryland, experiments have been conducted on the cross-breeding of purebred sheep of the Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown breeds in an effort to determine their relative production as purebreds and as first crosses between two breeds, and as three-way crosses derived from mating first-cross ewes with rams of the third breed.

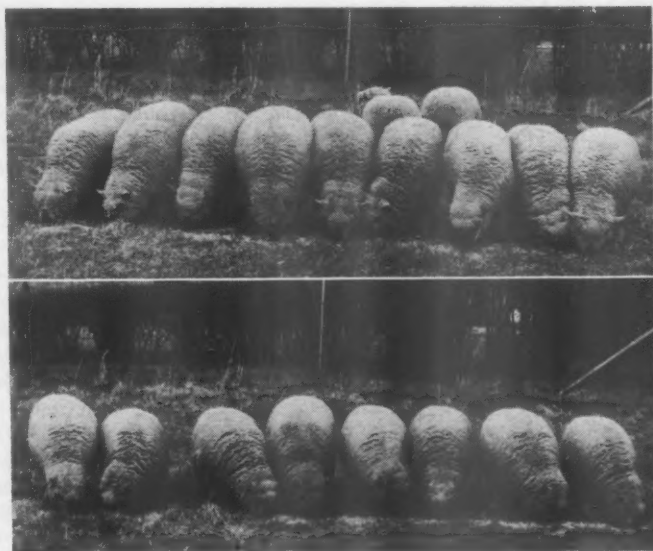
Excellent qualities were produced by mating Southdown sires with Hampshire ewes. Progeny from this cross, with average carcass score of low Choice and an average slaughter age of 200 days, were equal in excellence to and earlier in reaching slaughter weight than any of the other crosses or breeds tested at Beltsville. The average weight of slaughter lambs produced per ewe-day was 0.47 pound, which was equaled only by the first-cross lambs of the Hampshire X Shropshire cross. This Southdown X Hampshire cross has con-

sistently showed early development and excellent fattening qualities over a period of four years, and it has never ranked below second place in the crosses tested.

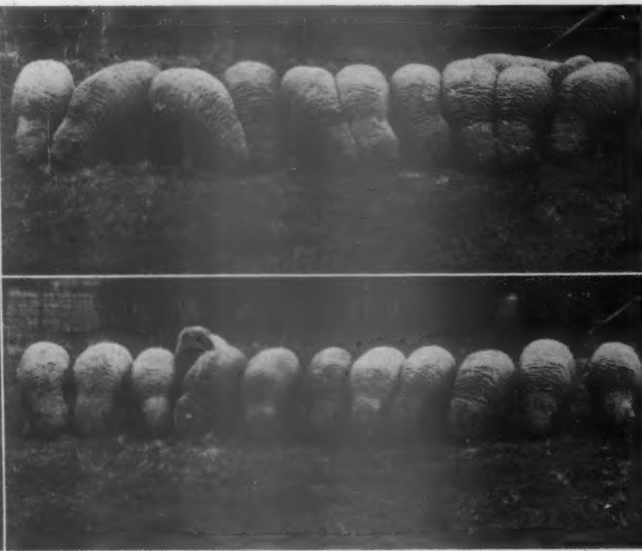
Some over-all advantages were shown by the triple-cross lambs. Although these lambs averaged 228 days of age when they reached the slaughter weight of 75 pounds, they averaged approximately 6.6 percent more pounds of lamb per mother ewe, an average which would more than offset a disadvantage of one-third of a grade in their carcass when compared with the first-cross lots. These data indicate that hybrid vigor is effective in reproduction as well as in production of commercial lambs and wool under farm conditions.

Preliminary results indicate that the wool-producing qualities of the Merino and meat-producing qualities of the mutton-type breeds can be combined through cross-breeding.

This year all the Merino ewes at Beltsville were bred to Merino rams in order to build up a sizable flock and have a sufficient number of Merino ewes to breed half of them to Merino rams and the other half to mutton-type rams. At the same time the Bureau explored the possibilities of cross-breeding Merinos with mutton breeds by mating Hampshire X Shropshire crossbred ewes with Merino rams. The lambs from this cross grew so rapidly and reached market weight and finish at such an early age that they far exceeded purebred Merino lambs in meat production and compared favorably with the mutton-type lambs as meat producers. Their fleeces were finer, heavier, and more attractive than the fleeces of the strictly mutton-type lambs. These results are of real economic importance for many producers of market lambs and wool.



Above, group of yearling ewes sired by purebred Southdown rams and out of purebred Hampshire ewes. Below, group of yearling ewes sired by purebred Southdown rams and out of purebred Shropshire ewes.



Above, group of yearling ewes sired by purebred Shropshire rams and out of purebred Hampshire ewes. Below, group of yearling ewes sired by purebred Hampshire rams and out of purebred Shropshire ewes.

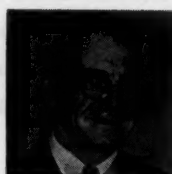
from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Raymond Anchordeguy
California



Dan McIntyre
Colorado



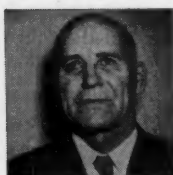
John Noh
Idaho



S. E. Whitworth
Montana



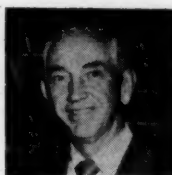
Chandler B. Church
Nevada



Gerald E. Stanfield
Oregon



Warren E. Johnson
South Dakota



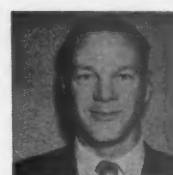
Penrose B. Metcalfe
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



Russell D. Brown
Washington



Harold Josendal
Wyoming

IT is a pleasure to report this month on conditions in Texas, for practically all of the sheep and goat area has received excellent rains and conditions are much improved.

The market for Texas wool is quite firm and also that of breeding sheep. As a matter of fact, practically all ranchmen are holding on to their breeding stock which were reduced to a minimum during the drought.

There was considerable interest at the last directors' meeting with reference to the Allied Wool Industry Committee and hope that it will be able to protect our interests by the implementation of the parity-tariff or something similar.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe
March 19, 1953

THE past month has seen most of Wyoming's winter snow go off in areas where there was some. There has been very little runoff to reservoirs. Despite some snow melt, there has been sufficient wind to dry up much of the soil moisture.

It is encouraging to note that much of the early shorn wool in Wyoming is being sold. Sale prices are right at support prices. There has also been some advance sale of 1953 wool at support prices.

The extreme drop in prices has again caused a trend toward fewer sheep in Wyoming. The 1952 census shows breeding ewe numbers slightly higher than in

1951, but a sharp reduction in number of ewe lambs held for replacement. It is probable that this trend will continue as long as net returns are as low as they now are in the sheep business.

—Harold Josendal
March 25, 1953

THE Executive Committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association met in Twin Falls, Idaho, on March 16th for the purpose of reviewing the wool program as set up by the Allied Wool Industry Committee; to determine ways and means of financing such a program; to try to lend impetus to a real lamb promotion and advertising campaign as requested in our last convention and at the National Wool Growers' Convention in Chicago and to finance such a program.

We have always taken the stand in Idaho that the only successful and satisfactory way to raise money for a program such as the wool and lamb program is to have it contributed as broadly and as proportionately as possible. We have been unusually fortunate that the Idaho wool growers have always strongly supported their association and we are sure they will come through in a like manner on any program that they can definitely see will be of benefit to them.

—John Noh
March 21, 1953

THE lambing season is pretty well over here in Washington. The weather was exceptionally good for shed lambing—no mud or cold weather. The ranges are slow starting as we have had no rain to speak of and no real warm weather. I think the lamb crop is of average percentage or slightly above the average.

We have been rather slow to get organized to do our part in supporting the Allied Wool Industry Committee but we thought it best to wait till lambing season was over before we held any meetings. We are going to have an Executive Board meeting the first part of April to get the ball rolling, and I'm sure the sheepmen of this area will do their part.

—Russell Brown
March 23, 1953

I am sure our men in Washington and legislators interested in our wool situation are doing everything possible for the industry but it seems to me that with the pressure for free trade we will probably have some form of subsidization in the present form of a loan or otherwise for some time. All will depend upon the overall policy of the administration which may be known when this is printed.

Two things I feel are very important for us growers to consider are: We know how the synthetic fiber industry has made inroads into the wool market. The synthetic fiber manufacturers are using fine

wool to blend with their product in making their better fabrics. Just what amount of the coarser wools are used in blends I do not know but the demand is for fine wool. We like the idea of 100 percent wool in clothing but we may be sure the synthetics are here to stay. If and when the time comes that we are on an open market (without subsidization) just what position the coarser wool will be in should be considered by every grower of that kind of wool.

There have been complaints on shrinkage of wools this past season and many variations in shrinkage on wools from the same areas. Any individual whose clip shows an excessive shrink by the core test should ask for a re-core.

—Dan W. McIntyre
March 25, 1953

A meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers Executive Committee was held in Portland, February 27th. The Committee voted contributions be made to the Allied Wool Industry Committee and to the American Wool Council.

The Annual Pendleton Ram Sale will be held on August 17th. There were requests from many purebred sheep breeders to place rams in the sale that the Committee did not feel could be allowed. The number of rams entered will be the same as last year. Those wishing to purchase rams can be assured of a good assortment of high quality rams to select from. It will be an opportunity for our growers to secure the quality rams they may need.

The weather for March has been mostly cold with little moisture, perhaps more noticeable following two months of fairly warm spring-like weather. We have had several days as cold as any before this year. With a little moisture and the return of warm days and nights, the grass should grow, assuring a fair supply of feed. In many areas the livestock will have a short supply of water. Owing to lack of snow, the reservoirs that have been constructed, mostly made by the Bureau of Land Management, have not filled, now having a very small amount of water in them. This will make it necessary for livestock to depend upon the live water supply. These waters are mostly all privately owned. Those with permitted livestock may have to find other range, as the live water will be required for the livestock of the owners of the water.

This will probably be a hard year for many livestock owners. The continued shrinking of livestock values with drought conditions adding more expense to an al-

ready great burden may force more livestock upon the markets thus overloading them and further depressing them.

The picture for the sheepmen is much brighter than it is for the cattlemen. The sheep are in short supply. We have a non-recourse loan program, to protect our industry to a small extent. The demand for lamb is good, so lamb values should remain fairly steady. We have already suf-

fered declines far below what could be justified. Values in line with hogs and beef should work higher. The present meat prices to the producers and feeders are far out of line with our full employment of labor at the highest rate of wage in our history. Meat is the cheapest item in the consumers' living costs.

—Gerald E. Stanfield
March 26, 1953

Rambouillet Wins Farm Flock Contest

THE results of the 1952 Hoosier Gold Medal Lamb Club Contest for the State of Indiana have just been announced, and a Rambouillet ram was declared winner over all breeds for the second straight year. This contest is part of an educational livestock improvement program for all classes of livestock in the State of Indiana.

In 1951, seventy purebred flocks nominated lambs, 43 exhibited lambs, and 39 qualified for medals. In 1952, 66 flocks were nominated, 40 qualified for medals. Seventy pens and 144 single lambs were exhibited at the 1952 State Fair.

The placing of the rams, number of lambs nominated, their average weights at

1951				1952			
Breed	No. Lambs	Avg. Wt. at 4 mos.	Points	Breed	No. Lambs	Avg. Wt. at 4 mos.	Points
1. Rambouillet	29	91	705	1. Rambouillet	37	90	680
2. Shropshire	7	77	525	2. Oxford	8	87	300
3. Dorset	17	84	245	3. Corriedale	8	78	280
4. Southdown	6	77	240	4. Suffolk	13	97	260
5. Suffolk	10	105	240	5. Shropshire	9	83	250
6. Corriedale	17	78	230	6. Dorset	12	79	235
7. Shropshire	9	84	230	7. Dorset	18	86	180
8. Suffolk	9	83	180	7. Southdown	6	72	180
9. Southdown	11	78	130	9. Suffolk	4	88½	160
10. Shropshire	18	73	120	10. Oxford	8	91	140
11. Dorset	6	85	120	11. Hampshire	7	80	110
12. Corriedale	10	81	110	11. Suffolk	10	85	110
13. Suffolk	11	90	85	13. Southdown	14	80	100
14. Southdown	10	75	75	13. Oxford	15	86	100
15. Hampshire	8	79	70				

Rams are rated by the performance of their lambs in approved county and district shows and at the State Fair. Lambs must weigh a minimum of 70 pounds at 4 months of age to be eligible to show. Weighings are certified by disinterested parties, county agents, or vocational agriculture teachers. Points are awarded according to the competition, or number of entries, and can be counted in only two county or two district shows, or one county and one district show together with the State Fair. Points on pens of three double points on singles, and points at the State Fair double points on the classes at county or district shows.

4 months of age, and total points earned are shown in the table.

"This project emphasizes gaining ability of the sheep plus correct type and conformation, and it has the added advantage that it seems to be very stimulating to the cooperators because the shows are good. In other words, even the beginners have their sheep well grown out when they bring them to the State Fair. This project has helped to eliminate an undesirable group of sheep that are often seen at State fairs."

—Henry Mayo, Extension Animal Husbandman, State Project Leader, State of Indiana

Senator McCarran's Statement on Proposed BLM Transfer

WHEN an Executive plan providing for the transfer of the Bureau of Land Management from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture seemed imminent, Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada called a luncheon meeting of the Conference of Western Senators for March 17th to consider the proposal.

Since such a transfer was forestalled, some of the steam was taken out of the Conference gathering but Senator McCarran reviewed the factors involved in such a move so ably and concisely that his statement is presented here. (Press report on March 31st stated President Eisenhower had received a letter signed by 55 Senators and Congressmen, largely from Western States, opposing the transfer. This letter was sponsored by Senator McCarran. President Eisenhower, in reply later, gave assurance that before any reorganization proposal is made affecting the Bureau of Land Management, the western group would be consulted.)

The Conference of Western Senators was organized in 1943 to "consider and work together on problems peculiar to the Western States and to provide a forum where both old and new problems affecting the West can be discussed with sympathy and understanding." Mining and minerals, agriculture, reclamation, public lands and roads are among the varied topics that have been considered by the group. A meeting on February 26th of this year considered falling livestock and farm prices.

Senator McCarran, as chairman of the group since its organization, presided in a green top hat at the March 17th luncheon.

Executive Secretary Jones of the National Wool Growers Association and Secretary J. B. Wilson of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, were among luncheon guests. Both of them made brief talks.

Senator McCarran's Statement

"It is our purpose today to consider a proposal for the transfer of the Bureau of Land Management from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

"Information which has just reached me from a very reliable source would indicate that the transfer by Executive action is imminent. That is imminent, unless the many disadvantages inherent in such a

move can be impressed without delay upon those parties who have jurisdiction over such action.

"It is important to recognize that several members of the so-called Hoover Task Force, charged with the responsibility of studying the problem of reorganization of the Executive Departments, reached a conclusion that the Bureau of Land Management should not be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

"One of those members, The Honorable John J. Dempsey, presently a distinguished Congressman from the State of New Mexico, is with us today to present his views.

"Other members of the Task Force, who I am advised share the opinion of Congressman Dempsey are: The Honorable Leslie A. Miller, former Governor of Wyoming; Dr. Gilbert White, President of Haverford College in Pennsylvania; and Mr. Horace M. Albright, President of the United States Potash Company and former Chairman of the National Minerals Advisory Council and Director of the National

Park Service for several years.

"I would like to comment briefly upon several considerations I believe are paramount in discussing such a proposal.

"First, the trend over the past decade or more has been in the direction of gathering all National Resource Administration activities into one Department, Interior. The transfer from this Department of the administration of any important segment of the public domain would be in direct violation of that trend which has been approved by those cognizant of its significance.

"Second, a transfer of the kind in question would mean a separation of the administration of the so-called public domain from the administration of the water for the land. You will understand, of course, that the Bureau of Reclamation, with related activities, would remain in the Department of the Interior. Inasmuch as we cannot separate the land from the water physically, it has always been my feeling that we should not undertake to do so administratively.

Device for Lifting Bag of Wool in Sacking Stand

By J. F. WILSON, Department of Animal Husbandry, and WILLIAM REGAN, JR., Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of California, Davis

VARIOUS devices for lifting a filled wool bag in the sacking stand have been made in the past. Most of these have depended on four ropes attached to a windlass at one end and on the other to the corners of a small wooden rectangle under the bottom of the bag. Stretching of the rope made the four lengths unequal and necessitated frequent readjustment and replacement. Ordinary steel cable is too stiff to permit its winding around a small diameter shaft.

The arrangement shown here is very simple and can be made largely from scrap. Its success is made possible by the advent of the 3/16 inch diameter stainless steel cable which is widely used in aircraft controls and can be easily wound around a piece of 1½ inch pipe. It will stand a load of around 2000 pounds. The sling that goes under the bag is made of discarded 6-inch belting but might also be made of the tugs from a set of harness.

A detailed plan of the bag lifter, with specifications and a full size drawing of the sprocket, may be had by sending a 25-cent coin to:

Agricultural Publications
22 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Ask for plan 73, wool sacking windlass.



New Device for Lifting Bag of Wool

"Third, the National Parks of the Nation have largely been carved out of forested areas. This is true also with respect to a number of our Indian reservations. In such circumstances it appears clearly that much coordination is necessary between the Forest and Park Administrations, and likewise between the Forest and Indian Administrations. It is not proposed that the Parks and the Indian Reservations be removed from the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Accordingly, it would seem to me much wiser if any move is to be made that consistency would be carried out by taking the Forest Service out of the Agriculture Department and placing it under the Interior Department. I am not making this suggestion in the form of a proposal at this time and feel that the principal matter at hand is more worthy of our consideration presently.

"Fourth, as you may be aware, there are many activities in the Bureau of Land Management, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines and other Bureaus of the Interior Department which are closely inter-related. To move the Land Management Bureau to the Agriculture Department would present, in my judgment, almost unnumbered complications.

"Fifth, generally speaking, down through the years the Department of Agriculture has been looked upon as a Service Organization whose primary function is to serve the farmers of our country on their privately owned lands. On the other hand, the Interior Department is a Management Organization, fundamentally designed to manage public properties which are in the ownership of all the people.

"To the people of the West, this proposal at hand presents a serious threat. I believe it is our duty to do everything within our power to bring the facts to the attention of those who are considering this move and secondly, to impress upon them our strong convictions, in every way possible."

**"I'll take a suit of wool," said he
When asked what kind of cloth
I'll be**

**"Although synthetics have their
Charm;**

**Wool offers comfort; cool or
warm."**

—William A. Dempster, Jr.

What Is It Worth To You?

The Allied Wool Industry Committee is embroiled in a major battle for the wool growers of the United States. The emergency of the tariff fight has become so great that the resources of the industry must be mobilized as rapidly as possible.

Committee was set up under the sponsorship of and with the participation of the National Wool Growers Association, the State wool grower associations, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Western Wool Handlers Association, the Texas wool warehousemen and the domestic segment of the Boston Wool Trade. The efforts of all these organizations is being coordinated through the Allied Wool Industry Committee. Money is needed and needed rapidly to carry on this work. There is no time for assessments or drives to raise the money. Every wool grower is asked to contribute. Many growers have already brought out their checkbooks. Some associations are raising money.

There is no basis upon which your contribution should be judged other than your belief in the necessity to make the fight for a protective tariff for the domestic wool industry. What is it worth to you?

Send your check immediately to the Allied Wool Industry Committee, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, or you can send your check to your State association, your industry group or to the Allied Wool Industry Committee, 327 North Van Ness, Fresno, California. We need your support now.

**RAY W. WILLOUGHBY, Chairman
J. M. JONES
SCOTT A. SMITH
Co-Secretaries**

Creeping Alfalfas Look Promising

RECENT reports on legumes to grow with grasses to improve grazing on the Great Plains show there is much promise in creeping alfalfas brought in from several parts of the world, according to an agronomist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The development of different strains of this type adapted to various areas, he says, could greatly increase the yield of livestock feed on much of the 200,000,000 acres of range pasture.

What is needed in this grazing country, says Dr. O. S. Aamodt, is a "legume associate for grasses that can persist in the face of hard climatic and grazing conditions, and provide additional nitrogen, now a limiting pasture factor. In the original cover of this vast area there were native legumes that balanced the grasses under the easy demands of the buffalo and antelope, but these plants lost their hold

under the grazing of cattle and sheep. Now these native legumes do little for thickness of turf or nutritive quality of the forage.

"The creeping alfalfas have grown in various parts of the world for centuries. One of the first to attract attention here was brought from Siberia by Prof. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota, but it was overlooked for many years, until the 1940's. It had been increased and spread to many farmers for trial in the Northern Great Plains, but practically disappeared."

A check during the past year or so, says Aamodt, showed that "after years of drought, hot summers, cold winters, overgrazing and cropping, many of the hardy plants still flourished. Some packets of Hansen's early seed taken to the U. S. Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, South Dakota, in the 1900's were found,

and tests showed 50 percent germination.

The persistence of these plants and the long life of their seed indicates to Aamodt the possibility of a successful grazing alfalfa. Seed supplies are now being increased at several stations for further tests.

Another creeping alfalfa, brought to Oregon from Wisconsin many years ago, and said to have been one of a number of seed-company introductions from Siberia, has proved to be hardy and with possibilities as a range forage. Now it is a commercial variety officially named Nomad, and limited quantities of seed are sold.

A field of creeping alfalfa, planted in Alaska during gold rush days, was brought back to notice in 1946, the last crop plants

of any kind surviving on what had been a Federal experiment station at Rampart up to 1924.

Dr. Aamodt reports work done on this type of alfalfa in Canada and in other northern countries . . . some European varieties as far north as Tromso, Norway; some promising selections in South America, notably Uruguay, under conditions similar to those of the Southern Great Plains. Several strains with promise for the Plains are being tried out in approximately 20 western States by State and Federal research men.

Twenty years ago in dry, denuded goat pastures of Turkey a Department explorer, Harvey Westover, found a creeping alfalfa.

Also some were found wild in Greece, Spain, and elsewhere, mostly along roadsides, in fence rows and in overgrazed pastures, usually growing with grasses and annual legumes. About the same time a creeping alfalfa of unknown origin was found on a golf course at Des Moines, Iowa, where it had stood close mowing for at least five years. Promising plants of this kind were added to the Federal-State collection in Nebraska. Combining various strains, the breeders have produced several new ones that seem to have what is needed in a successful legume to go along with the Great Plains grasses.

—U. S. D. A. Release

Processing Wyoming Grease Wools

Combing Graded Lines from Six Wyoming Clips in 1952

By ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Wool Specialist
University of Wyoming

RECENTLY, questions have arisen concerning the processing of western grease wools before sale by the wool growers. Would processing be profitable? How much top and noil would our wools yield? Do our wools yield abnormal amounts of wastes when combed? The results of the following experiment are factual evidence relating to these questions.

In May 1952 a graded line of grease fleeces amounting to 5,000 pounds was obtained from each of six southern Wyoming clips, giving a total of 30,000 pounds of grease wool. These lines were from clips graded at various shearing pens by commercial graders, except in one instance (Line 788) in which the grade required was separated from the clip by the investigator.

The six commercially graded lines of fleeces were:

TABLE I

Lot No. 788.....	Fine Staple & Good French Combing
Lot No. 789.....	Fine Staple & Good French Combing
Lot No. 790.....	½ blood Staple
Lot No. 791.....	½ blood Staple
Lot No. 792.....	½ blood Staple
Lot No. 793.....	½ blood Staple

These lines were representative of the crossbred-type wools grown in southern Wyoming.

Upon arrival at the wool-processing plant in Texas the fleeces in each line were sorted according to established commercial practices. The processor was asked to prepare and process each line into prod-

TABLE II
SORTING REPORT OF GRADED LINES

Commercial Description	Line 788 Fine Staple & Good Fr. Combing	Line 789 Fine Staple & Good Fr. Combing	Line 790 ½ bld. Staple	Line 791 ½ bld. Staple	Line 792 ¾ bld. Staple	Line 793 ¾ bld. Staple
Sorts Made	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fine Staple and Good F. Combing	66.29	52.63	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average French Combing 64's	21.94	38.98	-----	-----	-----	-----
¾ bld. Staple 60's	3.03	3.30	59.91	42.90	15.37	-----
¾ bld. French Combing 60's	-----	-----	31.87	52.65	-----	-----
¾ bld. Staple 56's	0.05	-----	3.51	1.89	76.84	88.33
¾ bld. Staple 50's	-----	0.08	0.23	0.14	3.13	8.08
Low ¾ blood 46's	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.27	0.90
Gray	0.02	-----	-----	0.02	-----	0.02
Paint	2.38	3.18	2.63	1.93	3.19	1.11
Stained	0.87	0.20	0.90	0.31	0.56	0.42
Tags	0.59	0.28	0.33	0.16	0.25	0.74
Fine Pieces	4.24	1.23	0.62	-----	-----	-----
Medium Pieces	0.59	0.12	-----	-----	0.39	0.40
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ucts which would realize the highest possible market values.

The sorting data are given in Table II.

The following points should be noted in the above table:

a. The largest proportion of the wool in each line was found to be of staple length except in line 791.

b. Very few Tags were found. The amount of Stained wool was greater than the amount of Tags in 4 lines out of 6.

c. In each line the sorts which were coarser than the general grade description were composed of breech wools. For ex-

ample in lines 788 and 789 (both Fine Staple and Good French Combing), the half blood sorts were breech wools, and in lines 790 and 791 (both half blood Staple) the three-eighths blood sorts were breech wools. The same applies to the quarter blood Staple and Low quarter blood sorts in lines 792 and 793, which were graded three-eighths blood at the shearing pens.

The main sorts were then scoured, carded, and combed successively into Tops and Noils, while the small sub-lots and off-sorts were only scoured.

Combing data are given in Table III.

TABLE III
COMBING REPORT

Line and Sorts	(1) Shrinkage %	(2) Top from Clean Wool %	(3) Noil from Clean Wool %	(4) Combing Waste %	(5) Noil on Top & Noil %
788 Graded Fine Staple & Good French Combing					
Fine Staple & Fr. Combing	60.79	84.22	10.06	5.72	10.62
Avg. French Combing	62.69	78.93	12.83	8.24	13.91
% blood Staple	52.29	83.56	9.59	6.85	10.14
789 Graded Fine Staple & Good French Combing					
Fine Staple & Fr. Combing	60.49	84.21	9.00	6.79	9.60
Avg. French Combing	62.43	81.39	10.87	7.74	11.73
% blood Staple	51.81	82.50	10.00	7.50	10.67
790 Graded ½ blood Staple					
% blood Staple	51.64	86.19	9.00	4.81	9.20
% blood Fr. Combing	57.89	84.40	10.40	5.20	10.68
% blood Staple	53.80	82.27	10.13	7.60	10.67
791 Graded ½ blood Staple					
% blood Staple	55.36	85.25	9.96	4.79	10.19
% blood Fr. Combing	56.96	77.90	14.36	7.74	15.17
% blood Staple	53.61	82.22	11.11	6.67	11.63
792 Graded ¾ blood Staple					
% bloods	53.58	84.01	9.76	6.23	10.20
% bloods	53.81	87.03	7.57	5.40	7.79
793 Graded ¾ blood Staple					
% bloods	53.07	89.67	6.58	3.75	6.64
% bloods	54.68	89.67	7.07	3.26	7.10

From the data in Table III the following points should be noted:

a. Shrinkages of all sorts (column 1) were comparatively low according to the comb. The wools were in excellent condition except for an excess of branding paint. The strength, uniformity, and color were excellent for crossbred-type wools. The shrinkage decreased as the fiber diameter increased.

b. The yields of Top from the clean wools (column 2) were surprisingly high; much higher than had been expected. The yield of Top was greater for the Staple sort than for the French Combing sort within each grade.

c. These wools gave superior performance in combing because of the fact that the proportions of Noil derived from the various sorts were comparatively low. Western domestic wools have carried the reputation for noiling between 15 percent and 20 percent; the noilages of these experimental wools (column 3) run from 6.58 percent to 14.36 percent. The amounts of Noil are greater in the shorter wools compared with the noilages of the Staple wools within each grade. The last column (5) in Table III gives the percentage of Noil on Top and Noil, a trade measurement in which the weight of Noil is calculated as a percentage of the weight of Top (including combing oil) plus the weight of Noil.

d. The quantities of carding and combing wastes (column 4) were normal. The presence of branding paint in the wools

caused a significant portion of these wastes. The wastes tended to decrease generally as the sorts increased in fiber diameter.

Profits From Processing

The gross prices received by the wool growers from sale of the processed products per pound are as follow:

Top.....	from \$1.40 for ¾ blood to \$2.10 for Fine
Noil.....	from 90 cents for ¾ blood to \$1.00 for Fine
Card waste.....	from 5 cents for doffer waste to 50 cents for dusted card waste
Comb waste.....	from 80 cents for ¾ blood to \$1.00 for Fine
Scoured off-sorts.....	from \$1.00 for ¾ blood to \$1.20 for ¾ blood
Scoured paint sort.....	50 cents

These processed products were sold between June 14 and July 19, 1952. Two methods for calculating the profits are used. The first method is based upon average clean-basis prices prevailing on the Boston

wool market between May 13th, when the wools were shipped from Wyoming, until July 19th, when all products had been sold. Theoretical values of the graded lines sold in Wyoming and actual values received from sale of the processed products were calculated. These data are given in Table IV.

By this method of price determination the average net profit due to processing these wools before sale by the wool grower was 3.70 cents per pound on the grease basis.

A second method for calculating profits due to processing was employed.

It is logical to assume that grease-wool prices prevailing in this area for similar crossbred wools would be indicative of the values of the processed lines had they been sold in the grease at the shipping point.

During May, June, and July, 1952, eight large clips were sold in the Rawlins area for prices ranging from 46.75 cents per pound to 55 cents per grease pound. The average net price received by the wool growers was 50.08 cents per pound. Seven of these clips contained various quantities of yearling wools; one clip did not contain yearling wool.

The average net grease price received by the wool growers for the processed lines was 55.33 cents per pound, grease basis. The processed wools did not contain any yearling wool.

The average net profit from processing the wools before sale, as calculated by this method, was 5.25 cents per pound on the grease basis.

During the period elapsing between May 13th, when the wools were shipped from Wyoming, and July 19th, when all the processed products had been sold, the Boston market price levels for grease wools, wool tops, noils, and wastes remained almost entirely constant with gradual gains of less than 3 percent in some items.

It should be clearly understood that all the processed products in this experiment were in small lots, which have selling price disadvantages compared to large lots.

TABLE IV
PRICES OF WOOLS SOLD IN GREASE AND AS PROCESSED PRODUCTS

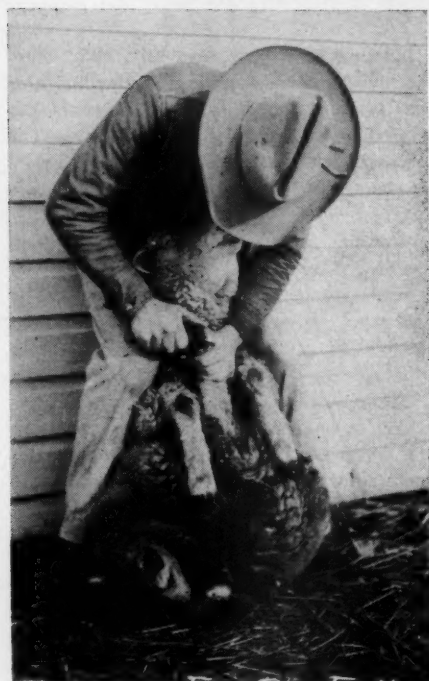
Line number and grade	Net value grease wool if sold in Wyoming cts. per lb.	Net value, grease basis, wool sold in processed forms cts. per lb.	Net profit from processing cts. per lb.
788 Fine	48.89	53.38	4.49
789 Fine	51.15	56.52	5.37
790 ¾ blood	54.68	60.37	5.69
791 ¾ blood	52.37	57.25	4.88
792 ¾ blood	51.36	52.15	0.79
793 ¾ blood	51.30	52.30	1.00



Left, foot after trimming away horny sole, showing gray, cheesy, diseased tissue. Right, old case of foot-rot.



Sheep with foot-rot, feeding on knees.



Trimming diseased foot.



Foot-bath for treating foot-rot.

Foot-Rot in Sheep

By H. MARSH

Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory

THE disease of the feet of sheep which is called foot-rot is nothing new, but I find there is some confusion as to just what is meant by foot-rot. It is important that sheepmen should have some idea of what they are up against if foot-rot appears in their sheep.

The name "foot-rot" has been somewhat loosely used to cover several conditions of the feet, but it should be applied only to one very specific infectious disease of the feet which may spread through a large percentage of a band of sheep and may cause serious financial loss.

The symptoms of this disease consist of severe lameness in one, two, three, or four feet, usually more than one. When both front feet are affected, the sheep are often seen feeding on their knees. In typical cases, the condition is confined to the hoof, and there is no swelling or other change in the foot or leg above the hoof. The condition starts with a small sore on the inside of the claws or in the soft tissue in the bulb of the heel, and spreads under the horn of the sole and inside the horny wall of the hoof, producing a dirty gray cheesy material between the horny wall of the hoof and the softer tissue beneath. This causes the horn to separate from the tissue beneath, and the loosened horn becomes over-grown, and the foot becomes greatly deformed in old cases. There is a characteristic foul odor to the diseased tissue of feet affected with foot-rot.

Foot-rot develops and spreads in a band of sheep when they are on wet ground, as in swampy pastures, wet corrals, etc. But

running on wet or muddy ground will not of itself produce foot-rot. The infection must be brought in on the feet of a sheep which has foot-rot. Then, if the ground is wet and the feet are softened, the infection may spread rapidly through a band. The disease does not spread when the sheep are on dry hard range.

The infection lives only a short time in the soil, and one need not be afraid of pastures or corrals where foot-rot sheep have been, if the premises have had no sheep on them for a month. The infection actually dies out in less time than this, but we recommend a 30-day interval.

If several lame sheep appear in a band, and the condition of their feet look like the above description of foot-rot, an examination should be made immediately by a veterinarian, and treatment started as soon as possible. The way to avoid a long and expensive experience with a diseased band of sheep, is to tackle the condition vigorously with the objective of completely stamping out the infection as quickly as possible. It is no good to spot the visibly lame sheep, and treat them with something to make them feel better. Every sheep should be set up and every foot examined, whether lameness has been noticed or not. All feet that show anything wrong must be thoroughly trimmed to expose all diseased tissue. The horn must be cut away sufficiently to expose every spot of infection, even if it is necessary to remove practically all the horn. The sheep are then walked through a foot-bath containing saturated (30%) copper sulphate solution,

so that all feet are thoroughly soaked in the solution. The unaffected sheep must also be walked through the solution. After treatment, the band should be moved to fresh, dry pasture or range. If the trimming has been thorough, the feet will be cured. However, in actual practice, it seldom happens that every foot is cleaned up on the first round. Therefore, the sheep must be carefully examined at frequent intervals, and the process repeated until no infected feet can be found. It usually requires several months, and sometimes a year or more to completely clean up a sheep outfit. Where there are many bad cases, it probably pays to slaughter the worst cases.

This work should be done under the supervision of a veterinarian who has had experience with foot-rot. An outfit where foot-rot exists should be quarantined until the disease is eradicated.

The object of this brief discussion of foot-rot is to alert the sheepmen to the fact that foot-rot is a serious condition, which must be recognized early and tackled hard. It should be possible to eradicate the disease from the entire country, as the infected sheep is the only source of the infection.

Scrapie Appears in Ohio And Illinois Flocks

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture made known on March 3, 1953, that the infectious disease of sheep known as scrapie has been diagnosed in four flocks in Ohio and Illinois. All diseased sheep have been destroyed and State quarantines imposed on the premises.

The disease was diagnosed in California flocks late last year, at which time a national emergency was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture. The diseased and exposed animals in this outbreak were destroyed. About 900 head were involved. Livestock health officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry report that there is no apparent direct connection between the occurrence of the disease in California and that now reported in Ohio and Illinois. The number of animals involved in the latter outbreak has not yet been determined.

The Bureau is assigning technical personnel immediately to the job of tracing down and locating all flocks that may have been infected by shipments from the Ohio and Illinois flocks. Similar studies were carried out with the California outbreak. In the meantime, State livestock sanitary officials are asked to be on the alert for evidence of the disease.

Scrapie

Scrapie is a virus disease with an unusually long incubation period, reported to extend from several months to 2 or 3 years, or even longer. Early symptoms are not readily recognized. Restlessness and excitability may be noticed first, followed by intense itching. At this stage the infected animals may "scrape" off patches of wool in trying to relieve the intense itching. At that point, it may be confused with scabies, a skin irritation caused by tiny mites. But with scrapie there is a progressive lack of coordination, with convulsive seizures, and accumulative weakness. The disease is usually fatal and runs a course of 6 weeks to 6 months, or longer.

The disease has caused losses in Great Britain, and has appeared in France and Germany. Three flocks have been known to be infected with scrapie in Canada within recent years, although the Canadians have sought to eradicate the disease through slaughter of all infected and exposed animals. Canadian livestock authorities report that there are no known infected animals in Canada.

Because of the slowness with which the disease develops, no explosive epizootic of scrapie is expected, Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, assures sheep breeders.

"While the slow onset of the disease is a blessing in this respect," Dr. Simms says, "this same slowness makes it all the more difficult to fight it through eradication measures. There is the possibility that we may have the disease incubating in several flocks throughout the country. For this reason, livestock sanitary officials, veterinarians, and sheep owners should be on guard and report suspicious symptoms. Several weeks of observation may be necessary before a final diagnosis can be made."

—U. S. D. A.



"...AND JUST WHEN I THOUGHT THE ASSOCIATION HAD HELPED ME LICK THE LABOR SHORTAGE!"

—National Wool Grower

Sheep Disease Identified As Blue-Tongue

THE sheep disease known as blue-tongue has been identified in the United States (in California) for the first time, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on March 13th. In an effort to devise effective control and eradication measures, the Department has invited Dr. R. A. Alexander, Director of Veterinary Services for the Union of South Africa, to come to this country and assist in a study of the disease as it exists here.

Dr. Alexander made the identification of the disease at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratories of the University of Pretoria in South Africa, from chick embryo cultures obtained from diseased California sheep by the Veterinary School of the University of California at Davis. Approximately 325,000 sheep have been involved in California alone. Symptoms almost identical to those observed in California also have appeared among flocks in Texas and Utah, under the name "sore muzzle." It is assumed that the infection in these areas also is blue-tongue.

Blue-tongue is a virus disease of sheep (affecting cattle to a much lesser degree), spread by biting insects such as sand flies. There is no evidence that it can be spread by contact. The disease, largely confined to the African continent, has been causing heavy economic losses in the Union of South Africa since 1876.

Blue-tongue is characterized first by fever and lassitude, followed by swelling and inflammation of the nose, tongue, gums, and throat. The mucous membrane of the affected parts becomes a bluish or purplish color, hence the name blue-tongue. The exposed parts often bleed. The animal becomes stiff and lame, and at this stage the symptoms are slightly similar to those of foot-and-mouth disease. In South Africa, mortality rates have run as high as 90 percent. So far, the disease has been less virulent in the United States, and the mortality rates have been considerably lower.

No determination has been made as yet concerning how the virus might have been introduced into the United States. The disease described as "sore muzzle," which is considered now to be blue-tongue, first appeared in West Texas in 1948. The similar symptoms were reported from California and Utah for the first time in 1952.

—U. S. D. A.

Other Methods in Treating Prolapsed Uterus

I read the article in the March Wool Grower called "Method of Treating Prolapsed Uterus" and thought it very good but would like to add some of my ideas along this line.

Mr. Hardie, the author, stated he didn't have much success with the rope harness and I can see why. Instead of rope, I use regular gunny sacks. I take a sack and cut it open so that it is square. I then fold one corner to the other corner so that it resembles a diaper. I then split the folded corners about 12 to 15 inches evenly toward the middle and these two split ends will go on each side of the vagina. Then I take another gunny sack and split it into narrow strips which I tie on to the two split ends. They are passed along the vagina, along the top of the ewe's back and across on top of the back and tied around the neck. The two other corners of the diaper go underneath the hind legs or inside the hind legs and are tied on with another strip of gunny sack and tied up on top of the back.

This method is absolutely fool-proof. I have used it for 20 years and seldom ever lost a ewe. Although the sack is tight around the flank of the ewe, it is loose around the ewe's bag, allowing the lamb to nurse freely.

It also will work on ewes that push out their wombs before the lambs are born. After harnessing them up, they can still have their lambs and retain their wombs.

The sewing is a good idea after the ewe has had her lamb, but it would never work before she has her lamb. Sometimes I have seen them slip their womb two weeks before lambing.

I use practically the same preparations before sacking the ewe as Mr. Hardie, but I'm sure you will find my method to be worth trying.

—Preston L. Hill
Vale, South Dakota

I read in the March issue of the National Wool Grower, Earl E. Hardie's statement about putting a prolapsed uterus back in the ewe's body cavity. I would like to add this recommendation to his method: After the uterus is put back in place and the body is still raised by the hind legs, pour in cold water until it is full, hold for half a minute or so and just turn the ewe loose without tying. Following this procedure I never had the uterus come out again. It will work on cows too.

—Earl Brownfield
Hammond, Montana



National Advisory Board Council Meeting. Seated counter-clockwise starting with Chairman Brownfield at head of table: A. D. Brownfield, Chairman, New Mexico; Marion Clawson, Director, BLM, Washington, D. C.; Vard H. Heaton, Board Member, Arizona; A. R. Babcock, Board Member, Idaho; A. R. Teater, Board Member, Oregon; Dan J. Cavanaugh, Board Member, Idaho; John Hay, Jr., Board Member, Wyoming; Sam C. Hyatt, Board Member, Wyoming; Kelso Musser, Board Member, Colorado; Dan H. Hughes, Board Member, Colorado; Daniel B. Clark, Board Member, Nevada; Fred Strasider, Board Member, Nevada; Floyd W. Lee, Board Member, New Mexico; Brunel Christensen, Board Member, California; Henry Evans, Board Member, California; W. L. Ellsworth, Board Member, Arizona; McKinley Morrill, Board Member, Utah; B. H. Stringham, Board Member, Utah; Frank O'Connell, Board Member, Montana; W. F. Garrison, Board Member, Montana; Ed Pierson, BLM, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Gerald M. Kerr, BLM, Washington, D. C. Standing from left to right: William Zimmerman, Jr., BLM, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Smith, BLM, Albuquerque, New Mexico; A. D. Molohon, BLM, Billings, Montana; Kelso P. Newman, BLM, Salt Lake City, Utah; Riley Pierson, BLM, Washington, D. C.; Luther T. Hoffman, BLM, San Francisco, California; Chesley P. Seely, BLM, Portland, Oregon; Roscoe Bell, BLM, Portland, Oregon; R. E. Morgan, BLM, Billings, Montana; Emil Gianni, BLM, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mollin, Executive Secretary, American National; W. J. Endersbee, Div. of Land Utilization, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Penny, BLM, Washington, D. C.; Walter H. Horning, BLM, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Greenslet, BLM, Reno, Nevada; Leroy Moore, Stockman, Wyoming. Executive Secretary J. M. Jones of the National Wool Growers Association, was also present, but not shown in the picture.

ACTION OF NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD COUNCIL

MEMBERS of the National Advisory Board Council of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, in executive session in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1953, named A. D. Brownfield of New Mexico, president; Gerald E. Stanfield of Oregon, vice president, John W. Hay, Jr. of Wyoming, secretary-treasurer, and passed the following resolutions:

1. The Council endorses the principle of citizen participation in Government and we urge that the Advisory Board system be perpetuated in any future reorganization of land management agencies; and further that the principle of Government by law rather than by Bureau regulations be preserved.

The livestock operator is qualified and entitled to manage his own business including grazing. The Bureau of Land Management is charged with preventing depletion of public domain; but should not interfere with the operator except to see that his use of range is not such as to injure or deplete range conditions.

If this statement is true then a fixed carrying capacity and dates for going on and off are not proper or needed.

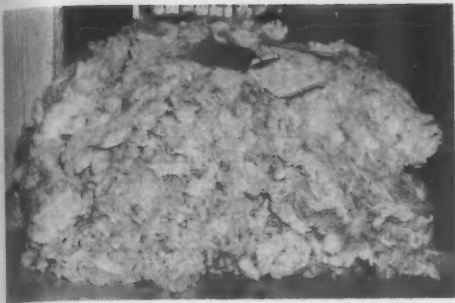
We recommend that on individual allotments the Bureau of Land Management fix a reasonable base for fee charge for total allotments and then leave management to operators subject to good range conditions being maintained; that on community allotments grazing associations be formed and one individual named as manager who shall be responsible for good range conditions and proper management.

We appreciate the change requested herein cannot be applied as a present blanket policy. We are hopeful that the Bureau of Land Management will make a start on the principles herein expressed at an early date.

2. The Bureau of Land Management is charged with the protection of large acreages and with disposal of important and valuable Government assets. On sound business principles it should have sufficient funds available to properly carry on and perform the duties required of it. On this basis it is our opinion that any increased appropriation that may be required will be justified by substantial increase in revenue.

3. In regard to cooperation with the State Soil Conservation Districts, the Council strongly recommends that any written agreements between the Bureau of Land Management and the districts be limited to the per-

(Continued on page 36)



SAVE THOSE GOOD FLEECES NOW!

National Wool Show Slated for 38th National Ram Sale

The first annual National Wool Show will be held in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 19, 20 and 21, as an added feature of the National Ram Sale. Entries in the

show are open to all commercial and purebred sheep raisers as well as agricultural colleges. Judging will take place on August 19th and awards will be presented the first day of the ram sale, August 20th.

Manager of the show is Russell R. Keetch, Sheep and Wool Specialist, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. Show judge will be announced soon. Mr. Keetch has prepared the following rules and general information for the show:



Russell Keetch

RULES AND REGULATIONS

This is a show to encourage the production of better wool, to promote better handling and preparation for market, and to educate the growers to the system of grading.

All fleeces shall not be more than 12 months growth, except yearling fleeces, when 14 months growth is allowed. The definition of "12 months" shall be the definition commonly accepted by the wool trade. Thus, if a fleece is actually slightly more than 12 months growth due to unavoidable delay in obtaining shearers, or by weather, it shall be termed "12 months" wool. No wether fleeces may be included.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Two to each class and no fleece can compete in more than one class, except for champion or special prizes.

ENTRY FEE

An entry fee of \$2.00 per fleece will be charged on each fleece entered for competition.

PREPARATION OF FLEECES

Fleeces should be properly tied with paper fleece twine and wrapped with paper or cloth to prevent their becoming soiled. A paper carton is excellent for shipping.

The wool will be judged on the following points:

1. Quality of fineness (in the breed classification only; that is the fineness must be typical of the breed represented).
2. Uniformity of fineness and staple length among the various parts of the fleece.
3. Length and strength of staple.
4. Estimated clean weight.
5. Condition.
6. Character, including crimp, color, softness, and general attractiveness.

HOW TO SHIP FLEECES TO THE SHOW

Fleeces may be shipped **express prepaid**, addressed to Jack Murray, Livestock Show Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, or they may be brought in by the exhibitor. In either case, fleeces must arrive at the Coliseum not later than 2 p.m., Tuesday, August 18, 1953.

All fleeces left on the grounds after the show will be returned to the exhibitor express collect.

CLASSES IN 1953 WOOL SHOW

Class No.	Division I. Purebred Classes
1	Rambouillet.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
2	Corriedale.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
3	Columbia.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
4	Panama.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
5	Targhee.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
6	Hampshire.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
7	Suffolk.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
8	Other Breeds.....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons

Division II. Market Classes (Range)

9	64's to 80's (Fine).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
10	60's (Half-blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
11	56-58's (¾ blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
12	48-50's (¼ blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons

Division III. Market Classes (Farm)

13	64's to 80's (Fine).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
14	60's (half-blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
15	56-58's (¾ blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons
16	48-50's (¼ blood).....1st & 2d cash & ribbon prize, 3d & 4th ribbons

CASH AWARDS

First and second prizes for each purebred fleece and same for each market fleece. First prize of \$8.00 and second prize of \$4.00 in each of 16 divisions. In addition, trophies for Grand Champion and Reserve Champion fleece of show.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Show fleeces are usually selected from the shearing floor. Usually you can make a better comparison when several shorn fleeces are saved. Then you can weigh and test all possible entries toward your final selection. Perhaps your County Agricultural Agent will give you assistance in selection and entries.
- Factors to consider in selection:
 1. **Length of staple:** These are the classifications: fine- 2½ inches; ½ blood - 3 inches; and ¾ blood - 3½ inches. Additional length is desirable.
 2. **Fleece weight:** 11 pounds for ewe lambs, 12 pounds for mature ewes and 16 pounds for rams.
 3. **Select clean fleeces.**
 4. **Consider fiber strength** — (indicated by hand-testing).
 5. **Freedom from defects,** such as excessive hairiness, kemp, burrs, etc.
 6. **Desirable processing qualities,** uniformity in length and fineness, boldness and evenness of crimp, color, softness, freedom from second cuts, and general attractiveness.
- Care must be taken to roll the fleece into a neat bundle with the flesh side out. The show fleeces should be loosely rolled in a careful manner, using two strings if necessary to make an attractive unit.
- Box or wrap show fleece carefully and be sure to label, indicating sex and age, months of fleece growth, name and address of grower. Fleeces from purebred animals should be labeled as to breed. Other fleeces, labeled Market Class (Range) or Market Class (Farm).

— — — — — Clip Out This Blank — — — — —

FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL WOOL SHOW ENTRY
To be held at Livestock Show Coliseum, Ogden Stock Yards,
August 19-20-21, 1953.

I desire to enter _____ fleeces of wool shorn in 1953
in the first annual National Wool Show, and enclose my check for
entry fee of \$2.00 per fleece, \$_____. Please send me
shipping instructions and instructions on labeling.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail this blank and entry fee to: National Wool Growers
Association, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Association Statement Against H.R. 1972

EXECUTIVE Secretary J. M. Jones of the National Wool Growers Association was one of the three witnesses to testify before the House Agricultural Committee on March 12th in opposition to H.R. 1972, the Baker bill. This measure to "facilitate development, management and use of public-use areas and facilities and improvement of wildlife habitat on national forests" would give the Forest Service permission to use 10 percent of all forest receipts for the purposes outlined in the bill without specific appropriation by Congress. Representatives of the lumber and mining groups also opposed the measure. Some 52 persons appeared in its behalf.

While recognizing the need for improvement of forest facilities for recreation and other purposes, the position of the National Association, as shown in Secretary Jones' statement, is based on the sound conviction that funds for such work should be appropriated specifically by Congress, otherwise the Forest Service would have the power to collect and spend the money without reporting to Congress. Secretary Jones' statement follows.

We were permitted the opportunity of appearing before your Committee last April 8th on a similar bill — H. R. 565.

We appreciate the opportunity of expressing the views of our Association on H. R. 1972.

As stated a year ago, we are not opposed to appropriations for recreation and wildlife. We of the West feel a great need for the improvement of these facilities.

We recognize recreation as one of the primary multiple uses of our Federal lands. However, even though there are some changes in H. R. 1972 compared with H. R. 565 of the last Congress, we still do not think that the bill under consideration is consistent with the previous actions of this Committee. We believe that the appropriation for recreation and wildlife improvement should be made by the Congress.

We all realize that the Forest Service has broad discretionary powers. The Forest Service should, in our opinion, be responsible to the Congress for their expenditures and should make proper reports to them.

Two years ago this Committee passed Public Law 478 of the 81st Congress which affected the receipts of the Forest Service. Section 12 of that bill pointed out that two cents per head per month for sheep and ten cents for cattle should be used for range improvements. As you know, this work is badly needed and is a part of the charge for the grazing of domestic livestock.

However, we thought it was a poor principle of Government to permit the expenditure without the approval of Congress. The industry asked that the Congress place the words "when appropriated by Congress" into that Act and that is all that we ask in connection with H. R. 1972.

Since this action is being taken so soon after the new Administration has taken office, we cannot help but feel that the new top level, policy-making officials of the Department of Agriculture have had insufficient

time to study properly the basic implications involved in this bill. We, therefore, think that fundamentally this Committee is deciding more than a mere matter of making sure that funds go for a worthy public service purpose.

Before approving such a bill as this, we feel that the Committee should determine the answers to these questions:

(1) Is the new Administration requesting that it be given the added administrative power to collect and disburse funds without the scrutiny of Congress and without the control of Congress as to the purposes for which the money shall be spent?

(2) Is this Committee and the Congress of the opinion that it should deliver into the hands of the Executive Branch of the Government, its own Constitutional rights and responsibility to determine the purposes and amounts to be spent by the Executive Branch?

Believing this to be the basic principle involved in this matter, we reaffirm that we have no objection to the worthiness of the project or to the amount of money involved, but as representatives of a portion of the livestock industry of the West, we feel that we are in much safer hands in these matters when this control is vested in the Congress as the representative of the people. With no challenge to the motives of those who have suggested this method of approach toward solving the problem, we nevertheless feel that the basic question of transfer of authority, including in this instance the money belonging to the Government, out from under the control of the Congress creates a very serious question of policy.

That is why we say that if the Congress will place the words, "when appropriated by Congress," into the Act, the livestock industry will withdraw all objections.

SHEARING RATES

Sheep Shearers' Union, through its President, LaVor Taylor, the National Executive Board, the Sheep Shearers' California Local 301-A and the Sheep Shearers' Utah Local 301-B, has set the sheep shearing scale for 1953 at 30 cents per head and board furnished or 35 cents per head when shearers board themselves, in Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, Nevada and South Dakota. Blade shearing is 37½ cents per head with board, or 42½ cents per head when board is not furnished.

Wool growers should know who is carrying the insurance on the sheep shearer before shearing starts. In the past too many sheep shearers have been injured on the job with no insurance. In the State of California, through a court case, a decision was handed down in favor of the injured sheep shearer, making the contractor liable. The law in California now is that the contractor must carry State Industrial Insurance. Other States vary in their regulations.

—LaVor Taylor, President

Sheepmen's Calendar

SMTWTFSS	SMTWTFSS	SMTWTFSS
JAN	FEB	MAR
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National Association Events

- ★ June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- ★ August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

Conventions and Meetings

- May 22: U. S. Targhee Sheep Association Meeting, Dubois, Idaho.
- May 25-26: Columbia Sheep Breeders Association Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri.
- June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- November 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.
- November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Green River, Wyoming.
- November 4-5: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.
- November 12-14: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.

Shows and Sales

- May 4-5: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.
- June 3-4: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- July 20: Northern Colorado Hampshire Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- July 27-28: All American Carriedale Sale, Columbia, Missouri.
- August 4: Washington Ram Sale, Pullman, Washington.
- August 5: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 6-7: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
- August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- August 28: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.
- September 22-23: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- October 5-6: National Columbia Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- October 15: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
- December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

this month's Quiz

WE are probably like most operators who will try changes in management of the sheep and range if they will return a net over any increased costs. It is more essential than ever to the sheep industry that production of salable lamb and wool be measured against the number of ewes wintered to determine the "profit or loss."

We try to carry out every practice recommended by our Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory for proper sanitation during lambing. This essentially amounts to keeping the jugs and pens dry and properly treating all lamb navels immediately.

Our greatest increase in production in recent years has resulted from the progeny testing of all our rams. This has increased both lamb and wool weights. The progeny of a tested ram must have a heavier weaning weight than the average, before the ram is used in the flock. This is the only accurate means of measuring a ram's production potential. Such sheep must be better adapted to the range and make greater use of the available feed to result in increased weights. The half-blood or fine medium grade of wool, similar to the Australian "strong" wool, is produced on these sheep. We attribute the heavier fleece weights to an increase in staple length. This grade of wool in a dense fleece is adapted to range conditions and sells in the original bag.

—Hughes Livestock Co.
Stanford, Montana

THE last few years, with the help of a man from the State College and our County Agent, I have been grading out my best wool ewes and breeding my best rams to them. This has helped most on my wool. Also, I have most of my winter range fenced and, therefore, have better range, and by feeding a little cake and corn and a good salt mineral mixture, sheep have been wintering much better. I also either spray or dust each spring for ticks. I have been able to increase my wool per ewe from 9 to about 11½ pounds in the last 3 or 4 years. I also have more and bigger lambs.

—Glen Swire
Aztec, New Mexico

WE have gone on the theory that a full belly all the time is the best medicine and the best management.

We have almost completely reseeded the pastures to improved grasses which are mainly Parker Lotus (broadleaf trefoil), subterranean clover, tall fescue, Ladino clover and rye grass. Eighty acres are irrigated to provide summer grazing, silage and hay.

A pit silo was dug last year and we hope to fill it this summer to provide a better grade of roughage for the ewes in the winter. What little we made last summer didn't last long but was eaten with relish while it lasted. We believe that the silage will keep the ewes in a thriftier condition during the winter and give us stronger lambs in the spring.

—Donald B. Harmon
Roseburg, Oregon

WORMING the ewes twice in the winter and not having them on the same pasture over two or three weeks at a time in the summer has helped the lambs a lot.

I find that the more grain, cake and tame hay I feed in the winter, the more wool I get. But the price of corn and cake and hay, compared with the price of wool, makes a man look at his hole card and wonder if he could get a Government job, staking dams, measuring fields or something. Saying it in a few words, the sheep business is bad.

—Buck Olson
Ralph, South Dakota

HAVING gone through the depression of the 30's, one should be careful about his business in order to get established firmly during these critical times. I decided to do this last fall: I disposed of all the ewes that did not look thrifty, I purchased good sound ewes to replace those that I sold, bred my sheep to good Hampshire and Suffolk rams. I took good care of these ewes last winter by feeding concentrates, bone meal and minerals.

About 10 percent had triplets, 80 percent of those over two years old had twins and many of the two-year-olds had twins. When prices go down many of the sheepmen get disgusted and sell their business, but my advice to anyone asking about the future of the business is: "Take good care

What new management methods or practices are you using that have increased pounds of wool and/or lamb per ewe?

of your sheep and they will pay at all times."

—Sebastian Etulain
Ellensburg, Washington

WE are grading our sheep every fall. I am also trying a new feed on which it is too early to give any results as yet.

—William C. Treat
Roswell, New Mexico

WE make it a practice to purchase first class purebred Corriedale rams.

While ours is a range operation, and, in normal years, supplementary feeding is not needed, we carry a good supply of baled alfalfa hay and cottonseed pellets as a matter of insurance against possible adverse weather and range conditions. We use supplementary feed for both ewes and rams prior to turning the rams in with the ewes. We find we produce better lambs and better wool by so doing. These, however, are not new methods or practices.

—Cooley Ranch, Inc.
San Francisco, California

Coyotes vs. Gophers

FARMERS can kill coyotes to protect livestock without fear of bringing about an increase in ground squirrel numbers, according to findings by the University of California at Davis.

Coyotes are often erroneously believed to keep ground squirrel populations under control. Zoologist Walter E. Howard points out that, at least at the San Joaquin Experimental Range in Madera County where studies were made, an uncontrolled population of coyotes killed only about seven percent of the annual increase in squirrels (about six young squirrels per acre) even though one-third of their diet consisted of squirrels.

Coyotes kill so few squirrels that they have little effect on regulating the number of ground squirrels. And when coyotes were killed off at the Experimental Range to protect calves, an increase in squirrels did not result.

Other predators, such as rattlesnakes and red-tailed hawks, and diseases kill far more ground squirrels. Studies at the Experimental Range indicated that rattlesnakes killed about five times as many squirrels per acre as did coyotes.

—U. S. College of Agriculture, 1-16-53

More Active Wool Market

AFTER many months of lying dormant, the domestic wool market came to life during March, particularly the fourth week. The course of the market in the western producing areas is clearly indicated in reports of sales from various States.

To be considered as causes for the sudden spurt of buying are these factors:

First, the Commodity Credit Corporation authorized wool handlers to sell the CCC wool to which that agency has title at not less than 115 percent of appraisal value, per pound, Boston, through April 30, 1953. Since the appraised value is 90 percent of parity, the authorized selling price would be 105 percent of parity.

The wools affected by this action are only those on which the loans have expired and said to include only about 5 million pounds (Daily News Record, March 18, 1953).

If this procedure is followed when and if the CCC takes over the balance of the wool on which it holds loans (April 30th unless extension is granted) the whole domestic market picture will be considerably strengthened, as it will mean there is no intent to sell these wools in bargain-counter fashion.

Then around March 3rd ASTAPA (Armed Service Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency) called for bids on 1,610,000 yards of 18-ounce wool serge. It was the first large procurement of this type since May 15, 1951. Bids were opened on March 26th with the low bid of \$3.38; around 20 cents lower than had been expected.

Other recent ASTAPA orders covered 846,210, OD wool blankets; 3,426,000 wool shirts; 3,184,480 pairs of wool field pants. Such orders had long been expected and undoubtedly had a bullish effect on the market. Then too, a pick-up in civilian demand has been noted.

And, of course, one of the major bullish factors is the very strong world wool market. The story was told in the headlines: March 16th, "Prices Reach Season High at Sydney"—5 percent higher than in previous auctions; March 19th, "Foreign Wool Markets Maintain A Fast Pace This Week With Prices Continuing to Edge Upward," with England, the Continent and Japan principal buyers; March 23rd, prices went up 7.5 percent at Napier, New Zealand, with America listed as the main buyer and the Continent and Bradford competing.

On March 26th Australian fine wool rose 2 or 3 cents with crossbred up a little

AVERAGE 1953 WOOL LOAN—53.1 CENTS

Wool parity as of March 15, 1953 was announced on April 1st as 59 cents. This is the figure on which the 1953 wool loan will be based. It is 1.2 cents lower than parity for the same date last year (60.2 cents).

Since the support for the 1953 wool clip is at 90 percent of parity, the national average level for the current year will be 53.1 cents. This is 1.1 cent below that for 1952. Clean wool prices for the various grades will be announced later.

more. New Zealand prices advanced 5 to 6 cents. Uruguayan wool was up 3 or 4 cents and prices in the Argentine and South Africa were also strong, the report said.

The Boston market has finally commenced to reflect world wool prices.

Stocks of wools in dealers' hands are quite light and difficulty of finding just what they want in wools is being encountered by buyers. In this connection it is interesting to note that according to the Foreign Agriculture Circular of the USDA, dated March 16, 1953, imports of total dutiable apparel wool in 1952 decreased 12 percent; however, imports of carpet types increased by about 48 percent, for a total decrease of 2 percent or from 555 million pounds to 544 million pounds in 1952.

"Some trade sources are saying that by mid-summer fine domestic wool prices might reach \$2 a clean pound. These sources believe there will be a definite squeeze for fine wool in this market, due to high foreign prices and the fact that other nations are buying at a rate that will see most of these markets cleaned up by the latter part of June. It is thought that mills and topmakers will have to turn to the domestic clip for fine wool. However, most sources do not want to see domestic prices rise to such limits. It is felt that higher prices might not only halt buying but will give synthetics another shot in the arm."

The above statement is taken verbatim from the J. A. Hogle and Company Wool

Letter of April 1, 1953. This letter, as in all their private wires, is preceded by this statement: "The information set forth herein is obtained from sources considered reliable but the accuracy thereof is not guaranteed by us. . . ."

At the end of March, activity had subsided in the West, due probably to peace reports. Wool, it must be remembered, is particularly sensitive to rumors of war and peace. That this is true also to some extent of general stocks and commodity markets is indicated by the downward trend on the New York stock market since peace proposals were first mentioned recently.

The sheep industry is indeed a speculative business.

WOOL TRANSACTIONS IN THE WEST

Arizona

Shearing in Arizona was near completion the early part of March. By the 7th some 50,000 fleeces were reported sold with 20,000 of the fine medium, fairly light shrinking fleeces going at 55 to 56.75 cents.

California

The first week of March some 25,000 new fleeces of fine, fine medium wools, mostly 64's, were sold in Kern County in a price range of 51 to 55.5 cents. Practically all of the 12-months' wools in the Bakersfield section of the San Joaquin Valley were said to be taken at 50.75 to 60 cents by March 10th. Two clips of 12-months' Tehama County wools brought 65 to 66.5 cents, while 12-months' wools from Los Banos were bringing 62.5 to 64.5 cents.

During the fourth week prices reflected the generally improved tone in the market. Quite a bulk of wool was moved at 57 to 61 cents, with a number of sales of light shrinking wools at 64 to 66 cents and a few at 67 to 68.5 cents. In one transaction 7,000 or more fleeces estimated to be straight 64's and very light shrinking sold at 73 cents.

Early in the month 11,000 pounds of 1952 wools (12-months' original bag) from southern Humboldt County was sold at 87 cents f.o.b. Boston, estimated to net the grower 80 cents a pound.

Colorado

Quite a number of the San Luis Valley clips have been moved during the month at 50 to 56 cents; with a few eastern slope wools at 50 cents and some northwestern Colorado clips at 50 to 53 cents. A few clips around the Craig, Colorado, area were contracted at 50 to 57 cents (a 60-cent figure is given by one wool handler) but most of the business was being done on consignment in that area.

Idaho

The Idaho Wool Growers Association reported sales of 1953 early shorn clips around the middle of the month as follows: 60,000 pounds at 53 cents; 70,000 pounds at 53.5 cents; 60,000 pounds at 54 cents; 50,000 pounds at 54.75 cents.

Some of the above sales may be duplicated in the following report coming from another source: 60,000 fleeces at 53 cents; 3,000 fleeces at 53.25 cents; 7,200 fleeces (two lots) 53.5 cents; 6,300 fleeces at 54.5 cents and 3,500 fleeces at 55 cents. All of these sales were made from March 18th to March 21st. According to our reporter, these wools brought 55 to 57 cents last year under contract. The majority of the early shorn wools of Idaho are said to be moving to Boston on consignment with a few clips going to Portland and Salt Lake City for grading and appraisal.

Due to the extremely dry weather conditions, these early shorn wools are described as not being as light shrinking nor as attractive in color as in recent previous years. The Hagerman Valley wools had better color and cleaner content and for this reason they were purchased, wool handlers say.

Montana

The First National Bank of Great Falls, Montana, reported on March 28th that the "wool market came to life with a bang this week" when these sales were made: Great Falls area, 5,000 fleeces, 58 cents; Helena Valley, 6,000 fleeces, 60 cents; Pendroy area, 1,200 fleeces, 61 cents; Brady area, 3,000 fleeces, 61.5 cents; Millegan area, 600 fleeces, 63 cents; Cascade area, 3,500 fleeces, 63 cents; Pendroy area, 1,100 fleeces, 63 cents; Choteau area, 2,800 fleeces, 65 cents. (At end of month some sales reported at 70 cents.)

Some 8,000 pounds of 8 months' wools was sold in Montana early in the month at 50 cents.

Nevada

Secretary John Humphrey of the Nevada Wool Growers Association reported on March 23rd that some shearing was under way in that State with contracts being made from 57 to 62 cents, and no more than 3 buyers in the field. One Nevada clip was reported sold at 63 cents by a Salt Lake wool handler.

New Mexico

Some 50,000 fleeces in the early shearing section were said to be under contract early in the month at 60 cents; about 35,000 at 45 to 52 cents. A carload of

Wool and Mohair Price Support Programs To Be Operated from Boston Office

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced March 20, 1953 that, effective April 1, 1953, the wool and mohair price support programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be operated from a newly established Production and Marketing Administration Commodity Office in Boston, Mass. Charles F. Kiefer, presently assistant to the PMA New York Commodity Office director, has been named as acting director of the Boston office.

The office will be responsible for carrying out price support and supply program operations for these two commodities. Area Appraisal Offices, now known as Area Wool Offices, will be under the new office and will be responsible for appraisal, including core sampling, of wool offered under the wool price support program. These offices are located in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Portland, San Angelo, and San Francisco.

The PMA Livestock Branch will continue to develop over-all wool and mohair support programs, including establishment of support price loan schedules, and formulating and recommending selling policies for these commodities.

—U. S. D. A.

1953 wool was also sold at Roswell around the middle of the month at 61.75. Late in the month 50,000 pounds brought 65.5 cents and 113,000 pounds sold at 68 to 70 cents.

Oregon

Some 30,000 pounds of Oregon wool, bulk fine and half-blood, was sold the first week of March at 57 cents, grease basis, delivered Portland, and one 1953 clip of 7,000 fleeces, not shorn, brought 52 cents. This clip was expected to bulk fine and half-blood with about 25 percent three-eighths blood. Some 28,000 fleeces, mostly crossbred wools, were sold in Idaho and eastern Oregon at 50 to 55 cents, the week ending March 14th.

The third week of the month 50,000 pounds of original bag, fine wool from the 1952 clip was sold in central Oregon at 62 cents, and 40,000 pounds at Portland at 61 cents.

With greater activity the last week of the month a few high yielding eastern Oregon wools brought 58 to 59 cents and one lot of 5,000 fleeces, straight original bag, fine wool, 63 cents.

South Dakota

No contracting of wool in the range section of the State is reported. In the eastern part farm flock wools were being shorn. Prices reported being paid to growers up to March 27th range from 46 to 51 cents per pound.

Texas

About 3 million pounds of 8 months' wool, still to be shorn, was sold at 67 cents a pound the fourth week of March. Earlier contracts were made at 65 cents.

On the 21st, 12 months' wools were being contracted at 66.5 cents. Three days later two of the largest clips of the State were sold at 70 cents and from that time to the 28th, 12 months' wools were being contracted at 66.5 to 72.5 cents with 70 cents taking a number of the choicest clips. Most of these wools are still on the sheep's backs. Recent rains in the State have washed the fleeces out to some extent and better feed on the range is expected to improve the clip before shearing starts generally, although that time is not too far off.

Utah

Quite a lot of wool was reported contracted at prices ranging from 48 to 62

cents. While contracts covered various types of wool, it was believed to be principally fine wool with some half-blood and three-eighths. One report received said that approximately 50,000 fleeces had been contracted at 60 to 62 cents.

Washington

Shearing was well under way by March 26th, about a week to 10 days early. Sales of 3 clips (125,000 pounds) have been reported at 51, 52 and 53 cents.

Wyoming

Bill K. Heinbaugh, Assistant Secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, sent the following wool report on March 27th: "There have been quite a number of wool clips contracted and sold in Wyoming in the past two or three weeks. Shearing has been going on in the Big Horn Basin and a few other areas of the State for quite some time now. Quite a bit of the Big Horn Basin wool has already been sold, we understand, at prices varying between 52 to 57 cents per pound net to the grower, with the clean price generally figured to be less than what would

have been received under the loan.

"There has been considerable contracting over the State, with quite a flurry of sales just within the past week or so. Over half a million pounds of wool has been contracted in the Rawlins and Casper areas of the State within the past two weeks, at from 51 to 56 cents per pound with an estimated clean price of about \$1.65 to \$1.70. Several clips in the Cokeville area were contracted at from 50 to 53 cents,

and we have also heard of quite a little wool being sold out of Craig, Colorado area.

"The selling, however, has been going in fits and spurts. Last Tuesday, March 23rd, quite a bit of wool was sold in the Casper area, but the very next day no wool was being moved at all. Evidently dealers are only buying when they have orders to fill, and the orders so far are limited."

Australian Wool Market Remains Strong

Report by COLIN WEBB, March 15, 1953


THIS time last year, wool prices dropped drastically here in Australia, and all of us wondered "Is this the end of the high price era?" But today, despite a strong propaganda barrage from makers of synthetic fibers, wool values have not only recovered greatly, but the market is very strong with a free movement of our wool to buyers whose keen bidding indicates that there is a ready outlet for every bale we can produce.

Good Wool Season

This season's clip of 3,640,000 bales is

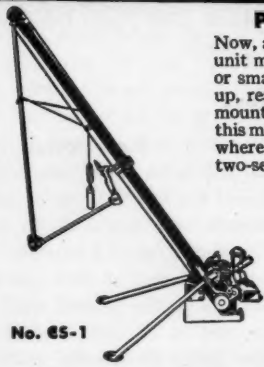
the largest we have grown, and it ranks high in style and quality. We expect it to be worth about 820 million dollars to the nation. Although the 2,750,000 bales sold so far is a record disposal for the period, stocks of raw material held by our customers are below usual for this time of the year. Mill consumption in United Kingdom is 50 percent greater than early last year.

Meanwhile the Australian Wool Board through the International Wool Secretariat, (New Zealand, South Africa and



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Complete grinder for CS-1 Machine. Does perfect job of sharpening. **No. CS-1G.** **\$46.75.** (Denver and West, **\$49.00.**)

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without engine or motor
Use your own engine or motor with this clutch bracket shearing gear. At right is one mounted on a simple, easily constructed stand. Can also be placed on wall or post. Low initial cost. Uses flat or V-belt. Complete with clutch bracket, E-B Handpiece, combs, cutters and choice of shafts. **No. VB-2** (a typical installation is shown at right) with 3-section 126" shaft. **\$88.00.** (Denver and West, **\$89.50.**)




No. VB-1 with 2-section, 67" shaft, **\$76.50.** (Denver and West, **\$78.00.**)


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Leaves enough stubble to protect sheep from cold, storms, sunburn. Teeth with medium sized runners alternate with teeth of standard shape. **No. SW Protective Comb., \$3.00.**



AAA CUTTER
Finest cutter made. Cutter teeth mesh with comb teeth to produce more efficient cutting angles for faster, cleaner shearing. **No. 34AB, AAA Cutter., \$0.75** ea.
AAA Thin Heel Cutter. Streamlined. When new, enters wool like worn cutter. **No. 93CC, \$0.75**, ea.



STEWART "SUNBEAM" HANDPIECE
This new handpiece lets you shear up to 50% more sheep with same tools. Operates with lighter tension, runs at 25% greater speed. Pays for itself in saving of time and tools. **No. X70, \$37.50.**

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Australia) is intensifying its campaign all over the world. Australian wool growers are paying two-thirds of the money to promote wool in many countries. Every grower pays about 50 cents a bale to finance this work in which we are pleased to cooperate with you people.

Drought in Some Areas

For the first time for many months, some of our sheep flocks are short of water in an autumn (fall) which has been very dry in southern Australia. Many graziers have had to sell thousands of sheep in southwest New South Wales.

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A Few Jobber and Dealer Openings
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Sheep vs. Rabbits

And while the New South Wales Rural Bank says we have reached our economic limit of 118,000,000 sheep here in Australia, many other experts think we will be able to run at least another 50,000,000 sheep if we can keep the country free of rabbits.

Federal Minister R. G. Casey who has visited your country several times, said recently that there were about 750,000,000 rabbits in Australia. And as seven or eight rabbits ate as much as a sheep, we could double our sheep numbers if we could exterminate rabbits. Mr. Casey pointed out that although the Commonwealth received about \$13,500,000 for the rabbit carcasses we export every year, the same 100,000,000 rabbits destroy pasture worth more than 50 million dollars.

Revealing that scientists had discovered rabbits which were immune to myxomatosis virus disease, Mr. Casey appealed to all sheep owners to help to eradicate rabbits by ripping, dogging, fumigating, shooting and netting them. At the same time, Governments are being urged to kill rabbits on Crown Lands, State forests and national parks which unless controlled, are bad breeding grounds for vermin.

Meanwhile New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is experimenting with myxomatosis to rid the Dominion of its 50,000,000 rabbits.

Miscellaneous Items

Australian sheepowners mourn Sir Dalziel Kelly, aged 61 years, who was first chairman of the Australian Wool Board. Sir Dalziel Kelly served the industry in many ways, but was most famous for insisting that the "woolsack" on which Lords Chancellors in the British House of Lords have sat since the 15th century, be filled with wool instead of horsehair. The wool was supplied by the International Wool Secretariat.

Victorian rail freights for stock and produce are less than three percent of a lamb's value, and less than one percent of wool's value, said Mr. R. G. Wishart, Railways Commissioner, recently.

Latest move in breeders' attempts to remove the ban against the export of Merino sheep from Australia, was in Sydney where a conference of New South Wales graziers passed a resolution to retain the ban, by 47 votes to 46. In view of this result, I think all other states would vote for the ban to be removed.

Our consumption of meat here in Australia has fallen from 229 pounds a head a year before World War II, to 194 pounds last year. I think that higher prices are



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responsible for the decline. America's meat consumption is about 150 pounds a head a year.

New South Wales graziers have rejected a move to have shearing rates calculated on a "cost-plus" system. In view of the inefficiency which "cost-plus" price determinations have stimulated in other industries, I think sheepowners are wise to keep it out of their industry.

California Sheepmen Slate Four Big Events, May 3-5

SHEEP breeders from eight Western States will consign more than 2000 head of purebred rams and ewes to the 33rd annual California Ram Sale, to be held at the State Fairgrounds, Sacramento, May 4th and 5th, Raymond Anchordoguy of Red Bluff, president of California Wool Growers Association which sponsors the annual event, has announced.

Other events scheduled for the sale include the 15th annual Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials to be held Sunday, May 3rd and the 21st annual California Wool Show, exhibiting prize winning fleeces, Sunday May 3rd through Tuesday, May 5th.

With California's sheep population on the increase—1,787,000 head on January 1, 1953, compared to 1,707,000 head a year ago, the sale will afford sheepmen an excellent opportunity to strengthen their expanding flocks by improving their blood-

lines, Anchordoguy pointed out.

S. P. Arbios of Stockton, chairman of the association's ram sale committee, said about 1700 rams and 370 ewes so far have been consigned to the sale. He announced there will be a special dispersal sale of 50 Corriedale ewes at the conclusion of the regular sale. The sale catalog is now available from the California Association headquarters, 151 Mission Street, San Francisco 5.

Suffolk, Suffolk Crossbred and Hampshire sheep will go through the auction ring commencing Monday morning, May 4th. Tuesday, May 5th will be featured by sale of Corriedales, Rambouillets, Columbias, Romeldales, Southdowns and New Zealand Merinos.

Western dog owners who desire to enter their animals in the competition for trophy cups and cash awards in the Sheep Dog

Trials may secure entry blanks from R. L. Shreve of Dixon, secretary of the California Sheep Dog Society, or association headquarters.

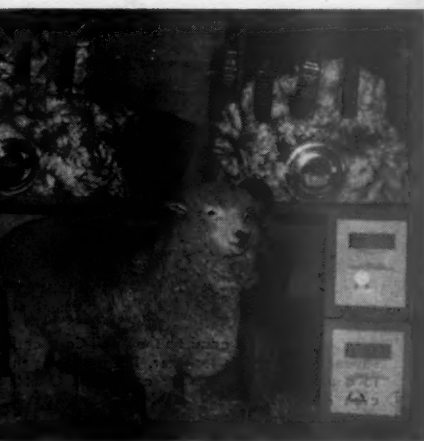
The three-day Wool Show will be a practical demonstration of the value of breeding for wool improvement. It will be under the direction of Richard G. Jones, Fresno County farm advisor, and Dr. J. F. Wilson, wool specialist of the College of Agriculture at Davis. Fleeces will be judged by J. M. Coon, manager of the Western Wool Storage Company of Portland, Oregon. Entry blanks are available from association headquarters.

The annual Shepherd's Dinner in Governor's Hall on the Fairgrounds, will be held Monday night, May 4th and will be featured by an entertainment program and talks on sheep management by topflight experts.—C.W.G.A.

Corriedale Ewe Wins Four Grand Champion Awards on Her Wool

THE fleece from a Corriedale ewe was awarded a grand championship at Chicago at the 1952 International Livestock Show and Exposition. The same fleece was declared to be the grand champion of the wool show in Kansas City in 1952 at the American Royal and in January of 1953 it received the grand champion award at the National Western Show at Denver. All of these awards were won on her two-year-old fleece. Evidently, however, this fleece was no accident since in the previous year her yearling fleece was declared grand champion of the wool show at the Chicago International Livestock Show and Exposition.

Corriedale wool frequently is of a sufficient quality to win grand champion awards, but for a single ewe to produce wool of a quality to win four grand championships at the leading shows in the United States is quite unusual. In addition to her ability to produce wool, this ewe undoubtedly exemplifies the best mutton type since she has almost ideal conformation and weighed 266 pounds as a two-year-old. While attaining this body weight and producing these fleeces she further demonstrated the merit of the Corriedale in that she produced twin ewe lambs in



Corriedale ewe whose wool was awarded grand-champions over all breeds at four major shows.

her second year.

This ewe is owned and the wool was exhibited by Jerry King of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Jerry and his father, A. L. King, have one of the largest flocks of Corriedales in the country today and this flock is also rated as one of the most outstanding from the standpoint of conformation and quality.

In addition to the awards made to the above ewe's fleece, a Corriedale fleece won the reserve grand champion award at the National Western Wool Show at Denver. The fleece was from a ram owned by E. and D. Ramstetter, Bonvue Ranch, Golden, Colorado. The fleece was also Corriedale champion ram fleece.—Rollo E. Singleton

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The March Lamb Market

EARLY in the first week of March slaughter lamb prices advanced at several markets to the highest levels since last November. However, this was followed by a decline toward the end of the first week which more than erased the early advance at some markets. As prices moved downward, discounts on heavier lambs became more severe. The market again strengthened the second week of March but once again weakened, the bearish factor being the lower price trend on carcass lamb. Pre-Easter demand helped boost prices the third week of March, with the market generally strong to \$1 higher, instances up more, especially on heavy lambs. However, the advance was lost the fourth week of March, attributed to heavy receipts and a reported drop in the quality of fed lambs with the approaching wind-up of the fed lamb season. March price fluctuations placed slaughter lamb prices at the end of the month fairly in line with those at the beginning. Another feature of the March market was the increasing number of spring lambs, especially on southern and northwestern markets.

Choice and prime woolled slaughter lambs around 110 pounds and down, sold during March mostly in a \$22 to \$23.50 price range, although moderate supplies did sell from \$23.25 to \$24.50. Choice and prime 110- to 120-pound lambs sold mostly in a \$19.50 to \$23 price range with 120- to 130-pound weights at \$17 to \$22.

Good and choice slaughter lambs under 110 pounds brought \$19.50 to \$23 during the month. Utility and good lambs sold in a \$15 to \$21 price range.

Good to prime lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts, sold in a \$20.50 to \$23.50 price range.

Choice and prime spring lambs sold during March mostly from \$23 to \$24.50. A few for the Easter trade sold up to \$25. Good and choice springers sold from \$22 to \$23.

Good and choice woolled slaughter ewes sold during the month mostly from \$8.50 to \$11 with a few up to \$12. Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold from \$4.50 to \$9.50. Good and choice feeder and shearing lambs brought mostly \$19 to \$22.75. Medium and good feeders sold from \$14 to \$20. Shorn feeder lambs sold from \$15 to \$17.50.

Yearlings to good quality solid-mouth bred ewes sold from \$17 to \$19 per head. Some short-term bred ewes brought \$10

to \$11.25. Some ewes with lambs at side brought \$25 a pair.

COUNTRY SALES

California and Arizona

In the Imperial Valley, old crop, mostly choice 105- to 120-pound shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts, sold during March from \$19 to \$21.50 f.o.b., with 4 percent shrink. The last week of March 3,000 to 4,000 spring lambs in the Imperial Valley were contracted for immediate delivery at \$24.

Spring slaughter lambs in the San Joaquin Valley went at \$22 to \$22.75, with a few bands bringing \$23. Small bands of feeders went at \$18 to \$20. In the Bakersfield area around 40,000 fat spring lambs were contracted the third week of March for near term delivery at \$22 to \$22.50. Bulk of Arizona spring lambs are under contract for immediate delivery at \$24. These were Choice and Prime, reported to be the best lambs in that area for several years and most were shipped east.

(Continued on page 30)

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



Roast Leg of Lamb, Spring Fare

Roast Leg of Lamb
Marshmallow "Bunnies" in Peach Halves
Creamed New Potatoes
Spinach
Perfection Salad
Hot Muffins
Butter or Margarine
Pineapple Fluff Pie
Coffee
Milk

LEG OF LAMB

Marshmallow "Bunnies" in Peach Halves
5 to 6-pound leg of lamb
Salt and pepper
1 cup French dressing

Do not have the fell removed from the leg of lamb. Season. Place skin side down

on rack in open roasting pan. Insert meat thermometer so the bulb reaches the center of the thickest part of the leg, being sure the bulb does not rest in fat or on bone. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) about 2½ to 3½ hours or until done, basting every half hour with French dressing. The meat thermometer will register 175° F. for medium-done; 180° F. for well-done lamb. Allow 30 to 35 minutes per pound for roasting.

To make garnish, drain a melba peach half for each serving. Make "bunnies" by cutting "ears" in marshmallows with scissors dipped in water; make "face" with wooden pick dipped in red vegetable coloring.

Montana and Wyoming

In northwestern Montana about 600 5-year-old ewes to lamb in April, brought \$15 per head. In northern Wyoming and south-central Montana sale of best quality coming 2-year-old ewes, first lambing, brought \$23 per head. Around 400 head good quality coming 4-year-old ewes were sold at \$20 per head.

Texas

In the Rio Grande Plains area, 5,000 old crop lambs were contracted for mid-May delivery at \$19. In the Edwards Plateau area around 5,000 old crop lambs were contracted for mid-May delivery at \$19 for the ewe lambs and \$18 for the wethers.

Nevada

In western Nevada 1500 ewes, coming two-year-olds, to lamb about mid-April, sold at \$26 per head.

Colorado

A few thousand replacement lambs off wheat pastures, costing \$21.50 and scaling

around 90 pounds, were bought in northern Colorado and shipped out immediately to feed lots in various States, the lambs to be sheared before going on feed. Over 2,000 head of bred ewes in the Casper, Wyoming area sold to a range sheepman near Craig, Colorado at \$22.50 per head, ages ranging from 2 to 4 years. Around 1200 head of 90-pound Colorado shearing

lambs sold to Iowa and Nebraska feed-lots at \$21.

Washington

Fed shorn Washington lambs with No. 1 pelts estimated to weigh 105 to 115 pounds, sold during March on a \$20.50 and \$21 f.o.b. basis for current delivery.

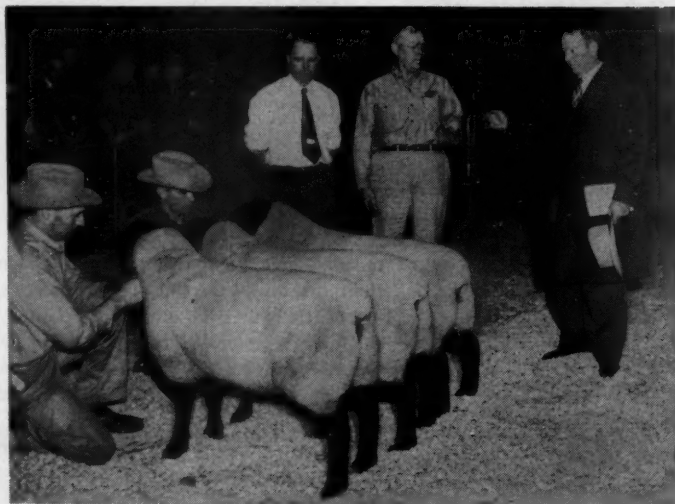
Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Total U. S. Inspected	1953	1952
Slaughter, First Two months	2,377,000	2,032,000
Week Ended	Mar. 21	Mar. 22
Slaughter at Major Centers	233,611	206,833
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.42	\$26.92
Good and Choice	22.30	25.90
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	45.20	54.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds	44.40	54.00

Federally Inspected Slaughter—February

	1953	1952
Cattle	1,170,000	985,000
Calves	422,000	343,000
Hogs	4,550,000	5,779,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,088,000	990,000

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again won the coveted JAMES A. LAIDLAW MEMORIAL TROPHY at the 1952 Chicago International on First Pen of Three Ram Lambs. We regard this as the highest honor that can be won at any American Show.

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Window Display Awards

WINNERS of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" window display contest, held in conjunction with the sixth annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" home sewing contest, were announced by The Wool Bureau on January 20, 1953. The Bureau sponsors the contest in cooperation with the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

First prize, a \$100 United States Defense Bond, was won by Falk's Idaho Department Store in Boise. The display director for the store is Tom Brandon.

Bradley's in Marysville, California, whose display manager is Sam Crowder, won the \$75 bond as second prize in the event. The \$50 third prize bond went to Fligelman's, Helena, Montana, whose window was entered by P. W. Singer. Kassie Dry Goods, Casper, Wyoming, was the winner of honorable mention—a \$25 bond.

A "Make It Yourself With Wool" window display contest will be a feature of the seventh annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" home sewing contest. Details of the event, to be held in 14 western States, have been announced. Prizes will again be offered to stores which feature wool fabrics in window displays based on the "Make It Yourself With Wool" theme.

Oregon Starts Activities

OREGON has started their year's activities with the continued sponsorship of 4-H County and State Fair Projects in Sheep and Wool. These contests include dinners using lamb or mutton, sheep improvement, clothing team demonstrations and sewing contests showing the use, sewing, fitting and care of woollen fabrics, and exhibits and modeling of woollen garments. Awards are given in each county fair, at the State Fair and at the Pacific International Livestock Show, by the Oregon Auxiliary.

Mrs. Peter Obiague of Burns, Oregon, again heads the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest. She has sent letters out over the State following the brochures dis-

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to reach

Mrs. Floyd T. Fox,
Press Correspondent,
National Women's Auxiliary
Route 3, Silverton, Oregon
by the 15th of each month.

tributed by the Wool Bureau. Her district chairmen are: Mrs. Perry Johnston, Wallowa; Mrs. Paul Clemens, Box 76, Pondosa; Mrs. Eugene Hubbard, Oak Creek Road, Corvallis; Mrs. Leo Hahn, 2015 N. E. Flanders, Portland 9; Mrs. Jerry O'Leary, Paisley; Mrs. L. E. Pear-

son, 303, N. Furnish Avenue, Pendleton; and Mrs. Julian Arrien, Box 117, Vale.

—Mrs. Floyd T. Fox,
Auxiliary President

1953 Miss Wool Contest

THE "Miss Wool" contest is to be held again in San Angelo, Texas. The event will occur in either August or September.

Otis Stewart, president of the San Angelo Board of City Development and Bill Gatlin, its publicity man, told directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the Ladies Auxiliary at their quarterly meeting in Boerne on March 14th, that San Angelo will underwrite this year's contest.

1952 Contest Transportation Problem Well Handled



1952 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contestants received many courtesies during their visit in Chicago, as guests at the National Wool Growers' convention. One, the transportation to and from the activities, was furnished by Platt Inc., through the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corporation, Chicago. Mr. J. C. Conlan, Regional Truck Manager, gave constant care in rendering this service, for the four days spent in Chicago. Enroute to the activities, points of interest were pointed out and short stops made at historical spots. Our thanks to this company and to Mr. Conlan from thirty "Make It Yourself With Wool" contestants from over the wool growing States and their sponsoring Auxiliaries!

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AROUND THE Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

WEATHER REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1953

In the Pacific Northwest ranges are making good growth. The central California pastures made satisfactory recovery after rains of the past week, but insufficient amounts in the southern portion brought little improvement. New feed is starting on all ranges in Arizona, but more rain is needed to assure good stands. Livestock are generally good in the northern areas, with supplemental feeding necessary as some ranges are still snow-covered. In parts of the southern Great Plains, pastures are providing some livestock feed. In western Texas range and pasture feed is still short but greening. Ample green feed is available in the eastern part. All eastern pastures are much improved and are providing considerable grazing.

ARIZONA

Mesa, Maricopa County
March 16, 1953

Alfalfa hay is going from \$20 to \$25 in the stack and \$25 to \$30 baled, at least 40 percent below last year. I judge there has at least been a 100 percent improvement in the feed on the spring range this season over previous years. At the present time I do not have any sheep but expect to buy later in the year.

—Edwin M. LeBaron

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, San Francisco County
March 30, 1953

The weather the early part of March was very dry with 48 preceding days without moisture. However, since then we have

had abundant rain and range feed is now in good condition, comparing favorably with other years. My sheep wintered very well this year without any particular disease problems. Hay prices are about the same as last year, with baled alfalfa going at \$25 to \$40. We had excellent weather during lambing and a sufficient amount of help.

We do not shear until May in this section. Some wool has been sold in this area from 65 to 70 cents for 12 months' wool.

—Cooley Ranch, Inc.

COLORADO

Nucla, Montrose County
March 7, 1953

Feed on the winter range this year was poor. Recent weather has been fair but dry and windy. I fed corn as a supplement this year. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells for \$35 a ton. Sheep flocks in this section are fair. However, we have had some trouble with foot-rot.

—R. Botcherdt & Sons

MONTANA

Stanford, Judith Basin County
March 21, 1953

An open winter has made grazing possible at all times. Range feed is short unless reserved for late use. Sheep wintered in good shape and we have had no serious disease problems. One sale of alfalfa hay, baled, was made at \$22. However, hay prices are only half as much as last year. We will start lambing about April 1st; help will be short this season. We do not shear in this section until June but we understand one or two operators will shear this year before lambing for the first time. There have been no wool transactions or sales of yearling ewes here recently.

—Hughes Livestock Co.

Winnett, Petroleum County
March 13, 1953

The winter of 1952-53 has been dry and dusty with weeks at a time without a fleck of snow. Stock water has been scarce, necessitating the hauling of water in tank trucks. The entire year of 1952 measured only 7 inches precipitation at the official observer's station on the writer's ranch north of Winnett, and other local stations recorded the same figure. The range takes it on the chin under such conditions.

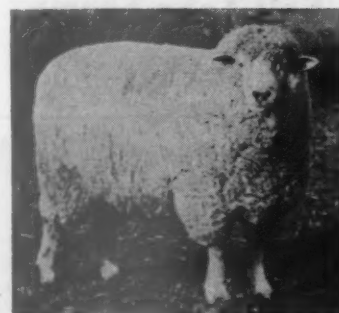
Stock numbers were reduced considerably; from 10 to 25 percent to spare undue over-grazing on winter ranges and to make the hay supply last. Hay, however, due to the extremely mild winter, is in good supply and much will be held over. The writer again used weed burners to singe the native prickly pear cactus for feed, both

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for cattle and sheep. As a conditioner and source of carotene and vitamin A, these plants are a Godsend to the stockman. We supplied an average of two feeds per week through the season of this out-of-season "green feed." Sheep dig the singed plants through deep snow, if necessary, so do cattle. The cactus comes up again next growing season. An acre of fairly thick stand where the beds occupy up to 30 percent of the sod cover will yield from 400 to 600 pounds of singed edible feed. A sheep eats from half to three-fourths pound in a day, and two days in the week of browsing the singed beds keeps the flock in thriving condition if as much as 4 pounds good leafy alfalfa is fed daily and short grass range and soft water and trace minerals are provided.

Summer range on our cooperative State grazing district costs the permittees \$3.25 per animal unit for 8 months' grazing. Most of the allotments are fenced by the individual permittee, and the district's 507,000 acres is enclosed by a fence maintained by the cooperative. The range has improved up to 60 percent since the district was organized in 1938.

All the large bands are being maintained and five small flocks (200 to 500 head) were started last year. Small flocks are kept under sheep-tight fence; 1080 has removed the coyote and the Fish and Wildlife Service keeps the lynx cats well under control. Baits are supplied by the sheepmen, as is baiting station area. Cattlemen seldom al-

low bait stations on their summer ranges. Game is on the increase.

—Jacob W. Vogel & Sons

NEW MEXICO

Aztec, San Juan County March 18, 1953

Shearing will start about the 20th of April here; 30 cents with board and 32 cents without is the rate of pay—about the same as last year. I don't know of any sales of wool. One or two buyers have been talking as if it might bring about 50 cents per pound when we shear, if it is in good condition. No recent sales of yearling ewes have been reported. It seems no one wants sheep.

We have had fine weather so far in March. Feed is much better than for the last few years. Sheep wintered extra well this year. We had no disease problems to speak of. Stacked alfalfa hay has been selling at \$20 and baled, \$25. This is about half what we paid last year.

—Glen Swire

Roswell, Chaves County March 17, 1953

Feed is scarce and very dry in this section of New Mexico. I believe it is worse than in previous years. However, sheep wintered in fair condition. Baled alfalfa hay sells from \$40 to \$50, about the same price as last year. Some lambing has started but it is too early to compare figures with last year. So far we have had good weather during lambing. Shearing has started in this section and 30 cents without board is the rate being paid to shearers. This is the same as last year.

There have been a few sales of wool around Roswell area and Artesia area; fine (64's) wool has sold from 55 to 60 cents.

—William C. Treat

OREGON

Roseburg, Douglas County March 16, 1953

The 1st week of March was quite warm but it is below normal now. The range feed is quite a bit below normal. Sheep came through the winter in poor condition this year even though they were well fed. We have had serious trouble with pink eye this year. Baled alfalfa hay sells for \$45 a ton, about the same as last year. We lambed in January and the weather was very good. We have a one-man operation with only 300 ewes. Shearing will begin about the first of May.

—Donald B. Harmon

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Pipe, Bennett County February 19, 1953

Sheep flocks are in the usual condition for this time of year. Condition of the winter range is poor; it has been necessary to do more supplemental feeding this year. I use 22 percent soya and corn at a price of \$98 a ton. The going price of alfalfa hay is \$20 to \$25 stacked and \$25 to \$30 baled. This is from \$5 to \$7 higher than a year ago.

Fine-wool yearling ewes sold for \$22 per head recently; same price was also paid for crossbred, whitefaced, yearling ewes. Our losses from predatory animals are about the same as the previous year—about one percent. Operating costs were about ten percent higher than in 1951 and 15 percent higher than 1950. Liquidation is continuing here. Times are too good; when they are bad, sheep flocks will increase again.

—Vernon W. Ninas

Ralph, Harding County March 17, 1953

We have had a little snow this month which gave us some needed moisture. Sheep flocks wintered in good condition. We have not had any disease problems as

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yet, but I seem to get them in July. Hay prices must be lower because we haven't fed much hay this winter and a year ago about everyone was out of hay. While lambing hasn't started yet, I doubt if any one could be hired for lambing around here. Shearing will begin in June and while I don't know the rate to be paid this year, 45 cents was given last season.

—Buck Olson

UTAH

Vernal, Uintah County March 20, 1953

Some of the growers have taken winter loans at \$1.00 per head, on a three-way contract. No sales of yearling ewes have been reported recently. Shearing of range sheep will run from April 5th to the 25th; Texas-Mexican crews will do the work. The sheep wintered in good shape with no serious disease problems. Alfalfa hay is lower in price this year. From \$20 to \$25 is being paid now while this time last year \$50 was the price with none to be had.

—W. A. Banks

Gunnison, Sanpete County March 24, 1953

Shearing won't start in this area until about the 10th of April. The rate to be paid this year is 30 cents without board. We have had some wind and snow flurries but the weather's better than usual. Sheep have wintered in much better shape al-

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—National Wool Grower

though we have had some lip-and-leg trouble this year. The going price of alfalfa hay is \$18 in the stack and \$22 baled. Last year we paid \$45 and \$50.

—Henry L. Bartholomew

WASHINGTON

Ellensburg, Kittitas County March 18, 1953

Grass is coming slowly, ahead of this time last year, but a good rain would help. We had a good winter and the sheep came through in fine shape. Alfalfa prices are lower this year. We pay \$25 a ton, baled, while the price last year was \$35. We have started lambing and with sufficient help and good weather we are saving about 135 percent. Sheep are just commencing to be shorn. While 40 cents with board was paid last year, the rate this season is 35 cents with board. No sales of any kind of ewe wool are reported. A carload of lambs' wool sold recently at 50 cents, the ranch. Crossbred, whitefaced, yearling ewes sold at \$20 recently.

—Sebastian Etulain

WYOMING

Thermopolis, Thermopolis County March 18, 1953

A small bunch of yearling ewes (10 months) recently sold for \$15. Old and coming two-year-olds have changed hands at \$20. Wool transactions made around the first of the year were at 50 to 51 cents. We have had good weather recently and the sheep flocks are in very good condition. Alfalfa prices are about 10 percent lower this year. Stacked alfalfa hay sells for \$15, and baled \$23. While lambing has not

started yet, we expect a shortage of labor. We have not started to shear.

—Coker & Jones

EARLY SPRING LAMB CROP

The 1953 early lamb crop in the principal lamb producing States, is estimated to be about 2 percent larger than last year, according to the BAI in a report released March 10th. This larger, early lamb crop, is namely owing to a larger number of breeding ewes on farms in California, the leading early lamb producing State. In Texas the number of bred ewes on January 1st was down 7 percent, pointing to a smaller early lamb crop this year.

In the southeastern States the number of early lambs saved is about the same as a year ago. The proportion of ewes lambing before March 1st is also about the same as last year. Missouri has a larger crop than last year, while Texas has a smaller crop. The Pacific Northwest has a slightly smaller early lamb crop than last year.

Mild open winter weather has been favorable for early lambing and holding down losses. However, the feed situation is not bright with some sections having suffered from dry weather in 1952 and new feed prospects are slow and uncertain in some important producing areas. Conditions are most favorable in Virginia, Arizona and Idaho, but prospects are dimmed by very dry weather in west Texas and California.



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THE CUTTING CHUTE

(Continued from page 1)

ADEQUATE CREDIT AVAILABLE TO LIVESTOCKMEN

Recent stories indicating that loans to livestock producers were being called due to a decrease in meat prices, were discounted on March 4, 1953 by an agricultural finance advisory group conferring in Washington with Secretary of Agriculture Benson. It was generally agreed that few, if any, loans had been called due to declining prices and that loans to cattlemen are still considered a very good risk.

—U. S. Department of Agriculture

DAIRY IMPORT EMBARGO

An embargo on imports of dried whole milk, dried cream and dried buttermilk was invoked as of April 1 by USDA under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The idea behind it is that since these milk imports displace domestic products the net effect would be to throw more surplus dairy products on the purchase program by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

—U. S. D. A.

DEATH OF DAN CASEMENT

The cattle industry lost one of its noted members in the death of Dan Casement, 84, at his home in Manhattan, Kansas, on March 7th after several weeks' illness.

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SWIFT'S HEAD LAMB BUYER RETIRES

L. C. Knollin, head of all lamb buying operations for Swift & Company and the son of Swift's first lamb buyer, has retired, according to Paul C. Smith, vice president in charge of the company's beef, lamb and veal operations. Succeeding Knollin is R. B. Stiven who started with Swift in 1933 and has been assistant to Knollin since earlier this year.

Knollin has been with Swift & Company for 26 years and has headed up all lamb buying operations for the company since 1951. Wool growers know him better as "Judge" because of the many fat lamb shows that he has judged in the West as well as five "carload" shows at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. His father, A. J. Knollin, the first lamb buyer for Swift & Company, took a very active part in the affairs of the National Wool Growers Association, helping to reorganize it in 1901 and serving as its secretary-treasurer for several years and later as a vice president. He died in 1949.

BROSSARD HEADS TARIFF COMMISSION

Dr. Edgar B. Brossard, senior member of the U. S. Tariff Commission, has been made its chairman by President Eisenhower. A native of Oxford, Idaho, Dr. Brossard graduated from the Utah State Agricultural College in 1911, later took graduate work in economics at the University of Minnesota and at Cornell and in 1919 became head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Utah State Agricultural College. In 1923 he was named to the staff of the Tariff Commission and two years later became one of its members. There are two Republican vacancies to be filled on the Commission.

KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Calvin Blaine, Jr., 24, son of Calvin Blaine and grandson of Charles E. Blaine, Commerce Specialist for the National Wool Growers Association, was killed in an automobile accident in Hollywood, California, on the evening of March 7th. He had just recently graduated in animal husbandry from the University of Arizona.

Action of National Council

(Continued from page 20)

formance of conservation work and that no administrative responsibilities of the Bureau be delegated to the State Districts.

4. We realize the urgent need for a general revision of the public land laws to eliminate the presently existing confused and

conflicting situation which is a hindrance to the Bureau's management of the public lands. We caution that a new code of land laws must be carefully drawn up by legal authority familiar with existing statutes, court decisions, and local customs.

5. The Council favors a revision of the mining laws needed to prevent the many abuses currently practiced where surface use of the lands is secured for purposes other than mining under the guise of a mining venture and we support pending legislation which would remove such products as pumice, sand, gravel, and stone from the mining laws.

6. We strongly recommend that before any district grazing offices are consolidated or moved the proposal be fully discussed with the local advisory boards prior to making of a final decision by the Bureau. The present 40-hour-week law makes it imperative that districts be not too large.

7. While we appreciate that studies of grazing fees must continue, certainly no increase should be made while present financial conditions exist for the reason that livestock operators will have no money to pay an increase with.

If in the future increase is made on grazing fees, it should be connected with principles recognizing the right of the user to manage allotted land as a part of his livestock operation with the greatest possible security of tenure and freedom of use consistent with good range management.

8. Government soil conservation activities on all lands, public or private, should be on an experimental basis. When a particular practice proves to be beneficial the application thereof should be made by the individual, owner of land or user of public lands; due recognition of all the individual's expenditure on public lands to be given both by security of tenure and reimbursement if tenancy of individual is terminated.

9. The Council recognizes the urgent need for an increased program of cadastral surveys which are vitally necessary to enable the States to know the public land acreage owing to them under the various enabling acts and to aid in management and sales of products from the public lands.

10. We recognize the necessity of having one central agency for the recording of all Federal land ownership and believe the Bureau of Land Management to be the proper agency for this purpose.

11. It is our considered opinion that because carrying capacities fluctuate according to precipitation and growing conditions, permits to graze on individual fenced allotments should not be based on a fixed carrying capacity. Instead, the permit should place additional responsibility for the proper use and conservation of the land on the user and allow him to stock the range in accordance with existing range conditions without the necessity of having to apply for a fictitious non-use permit.

12. We recognize that revisions in the Code are necessary from time to time but request that they be made only after careful consideration by district boards and by the National Council.

We believe that a provision should be placed in the Code establishing a time limitation on review of existing licenses or permits. We suggest that this can be done by adding to Sec. 161.9(d) certain words to make it read as follows:

"Licenses or permits are subject to cancellation or reduction to the extent that they have been improperly issued, provided if such license or permit has been issued and uncontested for the period of three years this provision shall not apply."



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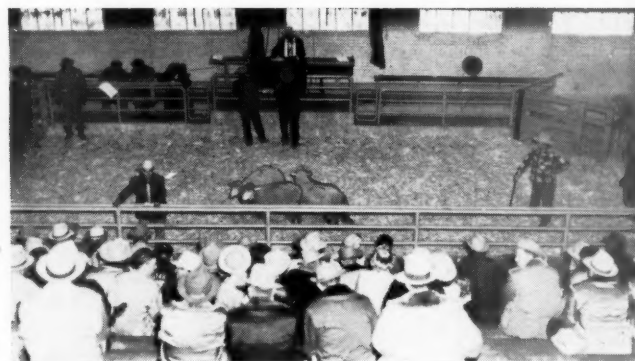


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